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James Raitliff

SEEDS AND PLANTS

D. N. Shoemaker.

MAR 20 1922

HEAD OFFICE:

271-273 SWANSTON STREET,

Also at FINK'S BUILDINGS, ELIZABETH STREET,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

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RAGLAN STREET, PRESTON

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WHITEMAN ST. & TATES' PLACE,
SOUTH MELBOURNE.

ESTABLISHED 1893

THE GARDEN CALENDAR

What to Plant and Sow Month by Month of the more important things.

JANUARY (Summer)

Plant—Hardy border plants if weather is suitable. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce Plants, Flower Seedlings for Spring and Summer planting, including Asters, etc., as per list.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Carrot, Cabbage, Celery, French Bean, Lettuce, Onion, Peas, Early Seed Potatoes, Radish, Turnips.

Sow—Flower Seeds—Anemone, Daisy, Carnation, Cornflower, Poppies, Mignonette, Pansy, Ranunculus, Stocks, Sweet William, Wallflower.

FEBRUARY (Summer)

Plant—Bulbs, Flower Seedlings for Summer planting, Asters, etc., also Hardy Border Plants, Cabbage, Cauliflower Plants, etc.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, French Beans, Leek, Lettuce, Peas, Seed Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Savoy, Turnip

Sow—Flower Seeds—List as for January.

MARCH (Autumn)

Plant—Tree and Potato Onion Bulbs, Cabbage Plants, etc., New Queen Onion Plants, Seed Potatoes, Flower Seedlings for Summer Planting as list.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Endive, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Onion (Spring and New Queen), Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

Sow—Flower Seeds—Antirrhinum, Auricula, Columbine, Calliopsis, Delphinium, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Lobelia, Polyanthus, Sweet Pea, Schizanthus, also list as for January, February.

APRIL (Autumn)

Plant Tree Potato Onions, Shallot Bulbs, Lettuce, Cabbage, Caulifi'r, Queen Onions, Rhubarb Roots.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Broad Beans, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Herbs, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

Sow—Flower Seeds—List as for last month, in warm position. Transplant Seedling Pansy Stock, and other varieties that may be ready.

MAY (Winter)

Plant—Garlic, Shallots, and Tree Onion Bulbs, Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Fruit Trees, Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, Violets, Conifers, Ornamental Trees, Strawberries, Rhubarb Roots, Grape Vines, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Salad Plants.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Same as listed for April, including Asparagus.

Sow—Flower Seeds—List as for March. Sow on warm border. Transplant Hardy Border Plants.

JUNE (Winter)

Plant—Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Herbs, Garlic and Shallots, Strawberries, Fruit Trees, Lily Bulbs, also list as for May.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—List as for April, except Turnip.

Sow—Flower Seeds—This is a very cold, wet month for sowing Flower Seeds. It is better to postpone sowing until the latter end of July. Transplant Delphinium and other Herbaceous Plants.

JULY (Winter)

Plant—Seed Potatoes, Garlic, Rhubarb, Asparagus Roots, Horse Radish, Cabbage, Lettuce, Onion Plants; also list as for June.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Broccoli, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Carrot, Herbs, Lettuce, Leek, Onion, Peas, Parsley, Radish.

Sow—Flower Seeds—If the weather is favourable, sow Phlox, Balsam, Salpiglossis, Verbena, etc. Transplant hardy and well Rooted Seedlings.

AUGUST (Spring)

Plant—As per list for July.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Kidney Beans, Tall and Butter Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Herbs, Leek, Lettuce, Melons, Onion, Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Swede, Spinach, Tomatoes, Turnip.

Sow—Flower Seeds—Antirrhinum, Carnation, Delphinium, Dianthus, Foxglove, Gaillardia, Godetia, Helichrysum, Larkspur, Leptosyne, Lobelia, Mignonette, Nemophilla, Nigella, Poppy, Pentstemon, Polyanthus, Schizanthus, Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Violet, Wallflower, etc.

Transplant Seedlings that are ready for lifting.

SEPTEMBER (Spring)

Plant—Cabbage and Lettuce Plants, also late Onion Plants and Rhubarb Roots.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—List as advised for Aug.; also Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum, Egg Plant, Cucumber, Melons, Pumpkins, Sweet Corn, Tomatoes, Veg. Marrow. This is the best month of the year for Sowing of Vegetable Seeds.

Sow—Flower Seeds—Same list as advised for August; also Balsam, Aster, Amaranthus, Bedding Begonia, Cosmos, Cockscomb, Dahlia, Gerbera, Heliotrope, Nemesia, Petunia, Portulaca, Sunflower, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Zinnia.

OCTOBER (Spring)

Plant—Cabbage and Lettuce Plants, Tomato, Pumpkin, Cape Gooseberry, Egg Plants.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Similar varieties to those recommended for September. This is a good month for good sowings of Tomato, Marrow, Melon, Pumpkin, and Cucumber Seeds.

Sow—Flower Seeds—Repeat Sowings for September; also Desert Pea, Nasturtium, Rehmania, Phlox, Verbena, and Lobelia.

This is a good month to transplant Alternanthera, Iresine, and all border plants.

NOVEMBER (Summer)

Plant—Cabbage, Celery, and Lettuce Plants; also List as advised for October.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Repeat Oct. Sept. sowings if necessary; French Bean; sow largely also Tongan, Count Zeppelin, and Butter Beans.

Sow—Flower Seeds—All the varieties mentioned for sowing during September and October can be sown in a sheltered bed.

Transplant Gladiola, Dahlias, Cannas, Chrysanthemums; also Hardy Border Plants.

DECEMBER (Summer)

Plant—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Celery, Savoy and Brussels Sprout Plants.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—French, Butter and Runner Beans, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Mustard and Cress, Cucumber, Lettuce, Melon, Pumpkin, Radish, Turnip (largely), Veg. Marrow (Long White, and Bush).

Sow—Flower Seeds—Sowings can be made of all seeds recommended for September and October. Coleus, Begonia, Cineraria, Primula, Calceolaria, and Cyclamen, for the greenhouse.

**271 & 273 Swanston Street, and Fink's Buildings,
MELBOURNE.**

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS

Office and Retail Establishments,

271 & 273 SWANSTON STREET and FINK'S BUILDINGS, FLINDERS STREET, MELBOURNE

Nursery :
RAGLAN ST., PRESTON SOUTH.

Bulk Store :
WHITEMAN ST., S. MELBOURNE.

Seed Cleaning Factory :
TAIT'S PLACE, S. MELBOURNE

Phones : 10150, 10151.

Cables : "Cornflower," Melbourne.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

ORDERING, ADDRESS, ETC.

When giving orders, send name and address in full, with directions as to route, and to whose care goods must be consigned. Please use Order Form in this Catalogue.

I CAN SELECT FOR YOU.

When the choice of varieties is left to me, I select the most desirable colours and varieties, all correctly labelled.

PLANT ORDERS.

All orders received are subject to the possibility of some plants not being in stock at the time. All varieties cannot be had at all times of the year. If I have not the varieties in stock, careful substitution will be made. When customers do not desire this, they should add a few extra names for the purpose of enabling me to complete the number of plants ordered.

PACKING.

I shall at all times see that goods are well and securely packed, but after despatching such goods, my responsibility for any loss, damage or miscarriage ceases.

POSTAL CONVENIENCES.

The Parcels Post System is simple and economical for the despatch of Seeds, Plants, Roots, etc., and I receive very flattering testimonials as to arrival of Seeds and Plants in good condition.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND NON-WARRANTY.

I give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, quality and productiveness, or any other matter, of any Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants sent out, and I will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are at once to be returned to me.

JAMES RAILTON.

CARRIAGE OF GOODS.

Retail orders for Vegetable and Flower Seeds (except heavy goods, such as Peas and Beans either in packets or in bulk) are sent post free to any part of the Commonwealth. The railage or freight on a rail or steamer journey for Potatoes, Plants, Fruit Trees, or Implements (either alone or as part of general order) is charged to my client.

LOST ORDERS.

Letters are sometimes lost in the Post. If you do not get a reply to your order within a reasonable time, please send a duplicate order stating when and in what form order was sent, and sign the same name and address as in the first order, so that it may have immediate attention.

HOW TO REMIT.

By crossed cheque (on any bank), postal or post office order, payable at Melbourne. Small amounts may be remitted in stamps. No receipt sent for sums of 2/6 and under, unless stamp is enclosed to cover postage.

Do not send coin in a letter.

SACKS, BAGS AND CASES.

All sacks, bags, and cases, etc., will be charged at the lowest rate, and if returned immediately in good condition, two-thirds of the full prices will be allowed.

James Railton's Popular Collections of Vegetable Seeds.

To all who want Selected Collections of Choice Vegetable Seeds I can recommend the following assortments. All of the seeds contained in them are the regular-sized packages and first-class in every respect. They give to customers a good assortment, best adapted to produce a continued succession of the most useful kinds throughout the year.

Several thousands of these Collections are sold annually, and to the same people, which shows that they are perfectly satisfactory.

('A' Collection. Post Free.)

Trial Garden, embracing 16 Standard Favourites.

This Collection embraces sixteen Standard Favourites of the leading family garden vegetables, put up in packets for those who have only a small plot for a vegetable garden. One packet each of the following for

2/6

	s. d.
Beans, Kidney or French	3
Beet, Long Blood Red	3
Cabbage, St. John's Day	3
Carrot, Early Short Horn	3
Cucumber, Long Green Prickly	3
Lettuce, Iceberg	3
Melon, Rock, Nutmeg	3
Melon, Water, Dixie	3
Onion, Brown Spanish	3
Parsnip, Hollow Crown	3
Peas, Yorkshire Hero	3
Radish, Mixed Turnip	3
Spinach, Prickly	3
Tomato, Large Red	3
Pumpkin, Turk's Cap	3
Vegetable Marrow, Long White Bush..	3

('B' Collection. Post Free.)

22 Varieties for Small Family Garden.

5/-

	s. d.
1 pkt. Beet, Long Blood Red	3
1 pkt. French Beans	6
1 pkt. Broad Beans	3
1 pkt. Cabbage, Surehead	6
1 pkt. Cauliflower, Autumn Giant	6
1 pkt. Carrot, Scarlet Nantes	3
1 pkt. Celery, White Plume	6
1 pkt. Cucumber, Long Green Prickly	3
1 pkt. Lettuce, Neapolitan	3
1 pkt. Water Melon, Black Spanish..	3
1 pkt. Rock Melon, Early Hackensack	3
1 pkt. Onion, Brown Spanish	6
1 lb. Peas, Yorkshire Hero	6
1 oz. Parsnip, Hollow Crown	6
1 pkt. Radish, Red Turnip	3
1 pkt. Turnip, Early White Stone ..	3
1 pkt. Spinach, Prickly	3
1 pkt. Tomato, Large Red	6
1 pkt. Vegetable Marrow	3
1 pkt. Rhubarb, Myatt's Linnaeus ..	3
1 pkt. Pumpkin, Turk's Cap	3
1 pkt. Peas, American Wonder	3

('C' Collection. Post Free.)

20/-

	Packets
Beans, French or Kidney	3
Beans, Broad Windsor	1
Beet, Blood Red	1
Cabbage, Early and Late	3
Carrots (sorts)	3
Cauliflower, Early and Late	2
Celery, White	2
Corn or Table Maize	1
Cress, Curled	1
Cucumber (sorts)	2
Herbs (sorts)	3
Lettuce (sorts)	2
Leek	1
Melons, Water and Rock	3
Mustard	1
Onions (sorts)	3
Parsley, Triple Curled	1
Peas, Early and Late	3
Pumpkin (sorts)	2
Parsnip, Hollow Crown	2
Radish, Long and Turnip	2
Spinach	2
Squash	1
Turnip (sorts)	3
Tomato, Red and Yellow	2
Vegetable Marrow, Long Cream	1
Choice Flower Seeds	18

If obtained separate would cost £0 4 0

£0 7 6

JAMES RAILTON'S Vegetable Seeds

Artichoke.

Culture.—To grow Artichokes to perfection they must be planted in good, deep, sandy soil. Sow the seed in Spring, and when plants are large enough, plant into rows. The ground in which they are planted should have been well trenched, and a good dressing of manure should also have been given. Water well during dry weather. The ground should be well hoed to prevent the soil from becoming too hard. The heads ought to be cut as soon as ready, and not left to ripen on the plant, as that will exhaust it, and no more heads will be produced in the same season.

Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand.

Green Globe.—Very large round heads of good flavour, the best sort for general use. 6d. per packet.

Jerusalem Artichoke.—This is not produced from seed. Roots, 4d. per lb.; price per cwt. on application.

Large Purple.—A highly esteemed French variety, not so popular as the Green Globe. 6d. per packet.

Asparagus.

Culture.—The seeds of this very wholesome vegetable should be sown from August to October, in good, rich soil, in rows from one and a half to two feet apart, and about an inch in depth, and covered with very fine soil. When the young plants are large enough to handle (say, two or three inches in height), thin them out to a distance of twelve or fifteen inches apart in the rows. The best soil for the successful culture of Asparagus is a rich, sandy loam. To form a permanent bed, the soil should be trenched to a depth of fully two feet, and plenty of well-rotted manure should be worked in. If the bed be thus prepared in May, it will be ready for the roots early in July. The after cultivation consists in keeping the ground clean and free from weeds, and frequently applying liquid manure during the Summer months. An occasional top dressing of salt will be beneficial.

The Earliest, Largest, and Best Asparagus now in cultivation.
Seed Palmetto, 6d. per packet, post free.

Asparagus Roots, one year old 7/6 per 100.

" two year old 10/- "

Beet.

(6d. packet.)

Cultivation.—A strong, loamy soil is most suitable for Beet, though fair crop can be obtained from ordinary good soil. Seed may be sown at any time of the year in this part of the world, but the most favourable period in mild districts is in the autumn, about March or April, as, when sown then, the plants will be able to make a strong growth before the advent of the hot season. In localities where frosts are severe sowings must be left till spring. The seed should be sown in drills 18 inches apart, covering it to the depth of an inch; and if the ground is dry it will be an advantage to water the drills before sowing the seed. Thin out to about 6 to 8 inches apart.

Erfurt, Long Black.—The best strain of long, dark red Beet in the market; root smooth and almost black. No garden should be without a few Beets of this variety.

Silver Beet.—A most useful vegetable in the colonies; throws a fine crop of Spinach-like leaves during our driest summers, and may be cooked like Asparagus, and should be in every garden.

Eclipse.—The Eclipse is remarkable not only for its wonderfully rapid growth, but also for the smallness of top and extra fine quality. The roots grow perfectly smooth, of round shape, intense blood-red skin and flesh, fine grained, and sweet.

Nutting's Selected.—A market gardener's strain, of great regularity, fine flavour.

Crimson Globe.—Fine globular shape, flesh rich deep crimson, tender and sweet.

Dell's Black Leaf.—A fine variety, with very dark red leaves. The roots are long and smooth. The flesh is a deep blood-red, and is of excellent quality.

Swiss Chard, or "Spinach Beet."

"LUCULLUS."

(6d. packet, posted.)

The plants grow to a height of two to two and one-half feet. The stalks are as thick and broad as those of Rhubarb, being one and one-half inches broad, heavily ribbed, and from ten to twelve inches long below the leaf. These stalks are delicious when cooked and served in the same manner as Asparagus. The extra large leaves of thick texture are heavily crumpled or "savoyed," and of fine flavour.

Broccoli.

(6d. per packet.)

Cultivation.—Broccoli should be sown at intervals between December and August. The seed should be sown in rich soil, in beds of such a width that every part can be reached with the hand easily. Cover the seed to the depth of a quarter of an inch, and keep the soil moderately moist. In sowing during the summer months it is advisable to make the seed beds a little lower than the surrounding ground, so that whatever water is used will sink in. The young plants, when fit to handle, may be planted out where they are to remain.

Mammoth.—A large late variety, taking about eight months to mature from time of sowing the seed, and coming into use when the late Cauliflowers are over.

Adams' Early White.—A fine white variety.

Beans, French

Cultivation.—For the earliest crop sow in September, in the warmest and most sheltered part of the garden; later crops may be sown in damper and more exposed situations. Successional crops may be sown once a month until February. Sow the seeds in drills two feet apart, and two inches in depth, or less in heavy soils, and four inches between the seeds. If the weather becomes dry, the ground may be mulched, and soakings of water should be frequently given.

The climbing Varieties should be sown in drills four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on strings or trellises; otherwise sticks five or six feet in length should be placed in the rows, one to each plant.

Dwarf Varieties.

(6d. packet.)

Canadian Wonder.—One of the most productive Beans in cultivation. Pods very fleshy, and exceedingly tender when cooked. Grown very largely by market gardeners.

Negro Long Pod.—A great cropper, of excellent quality.

Pale Dun.—An excellent early variety.

"Perfect Bush."—Sow from September on to March. It is unequalled for earliness, yield and quality, also flavour. Comes in early. If picked regularly, will continue to produce beans until cut down by frost. Perfect Bush is a rival to the popular Canadian Wonder. Price, 6d. packet

Climbing Varieties.

Epicure.—This variety stands the hot climate better than any other variety in cultivation. The pods are produced in clusters, are thick, fleshy and stringless, and are tender and of good flavour. A very heavy cropper, and if regularly gathered they will bear all through the summer. 6d. per packet.

Scarlet Runner.—A remarkably heavy cropper, having extra long pods.

Snake, or Yard Long.—This variety, which is a Climber, produces long, narrow, stringless pods, about 12 to 18 inches long, of very delicate flavour. It is an immense cropper, and bears in bunches. It succeeds best in warm districts. 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.

White Dutch.—Fine long pods, of excellent flavour; very prolific.

Zebra.—A fine variety.

THE WONDERFUL TONGAN BEAN,

The Poor Man's Vegetable

A strong climber, producing immense quantities of large flat Beans of excellent quality, which are used like French Beans. It is estimated that in a moderately warm situation and good soil, two plants of this Bean will supply a small family with this delicious and wholesome vegetable for nine months in the year. The plant is also very ornamental, and may be utilised for covering unsightly objects. It requires to be sown rather late in the Spring. The Beans should be picked very young, and boiled whole. As the seeds are very slow to germinate, they should have warm water poured over them and allowed to soak for, say, 12 hours, before sowing. Price, 6d. and 1/- per packet; per post, 7d. and 1/2.

Wax Pod, or Butter Beans

6d. packet.

Golden Butter Wax Mont d'Or (Climbing)—Very tender.

Improved Golden Butter Wax (Dwarf)—A splendid variety, of exquisite flavour; very productive.

Startler (Dwarf)—A very prolific variety, perfectly stringless pods, about 6 inches long, of a delightful buttery flavour. One of the best Wax Pod Beans in cultivation; highly recommended.

Epicure Climbing Bean—6d. packet.

Beans for Cooking.

Haricot Beans—Soak in cold water from four to six hours before cooking. Price, 4d. per lb. (Cheaper by the bushel.)

Lima Beans (for Cooking)—A much larger Bean than Haricot Beans, but cooked the same. 9d. per lb.

Broad Beans.

(6d. per packet.)

Cultivation.—A strong loamy soil is most favourable for this crop, and if the land has been prepared previously with a good dressing of decayed manure, so much the better. Plant in double rows 3 feet apart, leaving about 9 inches between each bean; to some of the stronger varieties a still greater space should be allowed. When the beans are in full bloom, pinch out the tops so as to encourage them to set their pods. Sow from March to August.

Taylor's Broad Windsor—Suitable for main crop, containing two or three beans of excellent flavour.

Carter's Leviathan Long Pod is exceedingly prolific, bearing very long pods, each containing from 8 to 10 well-flavoured beans, suitable for either early, late, or main crops, being hardy, and will adapt itself to any season; grows 3 to 4 feet high, and should be planted in rows 3 to 4 feet apart.

Brussels Sprouts.

6d. per packet.

Cultivation.—The directions for the management of Borecole will apply also to this crop. Be careful that the plants have plenty of space between the rows, and when removing the first crop of Sprouts do so with a knife, so as to leave as small a wound as possible. Seed should be sown from November to January.

President Carnot.—This variety produces very large Sprouts, of good quality. The stems are of good height, covered with Sprouts, forming symmetrical pyramids.

Reading Exhibition—A fine variety, producing very large solid Sprouts.

Serymger's Extra Dwarf—Produces an abundance of excellent medium-sized Sprouts.

Brussels Sprouts Plants, 1/- per 100.

Borecole or Kale.

6d. packet, 1/- oz.

Cultivation.—Deeply worked, strong, rich soil is most suitable for this vegetable. Sow on a bed that is well sheltered; when the plants are vigorous and fit to handle, transplant into rows; let the plants stand 18 inches from each other, and the rows at least 3 feet apart. Sow seed from December to end of February.

Carter's Improved Garnishing—This will produce more than 20 varieties, some of which are quite equal in colour to the new Coleus; the colours vary from rich crimson to white, laced and fringed.

Dwarf Green Curled—A useful, hardy variety.

Dwarf Green Curled Kale Plants—1/- per 100.

Cress.

Cultivation.—Sow the curled variety very thickly in a rich border, where there is abundant moisture, selecting a shady corner; if this is not to be had, cover over with boughs, so as to draw the plants and make them crisp. Watercress can be easily raised from seed sown on the bank of a creek or water-hole, where there is plenty of moisture; if among weeds, so much the better; the salad will be fit to gather in about two months. Sow Garden Varieties every two or three months throughout the year.

Water Cress can be grown easily by sowing on the side of a running stream, or by marking off a small bed near a water tap and making it looser than the surrounding surface, and running a little water through the bed occasionally. 6d. per packet.

American Land Cress—So called in contradistinction to the water cress, which it resembles in flavour and general appearance. It is a very useful salad, and is often used as a substitute for water cress. It grows to perfection in any ordinary garden soil. 6d. per packet.

Extra Fine Curled—Best for general purposes. 3d. per packet.

Cabbage.

Cabbage Plants of Kinds in Season, 1/- per 100; by post, 2/-.

Each, 1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet, unless otherwise priced.

This very wholesome and nutritious vegetable can be cultivated during the whole year with comparatively little trouble. To have successional crops, it is advisable to sow monthly. The best time, however, may be stated as from February to the end of April with Winter kinds, and again from June to the end of January for Summer sorts. Strong loam produces finest quality, but all soils, from stiff to sand, will answer fairly for Cabbage. Manure and moisture are, however, essentials. The ground, in fact, cannot be too rich, and the quicker Cabbage is grown the better is its quality.

East Ham—A very old and well known variety. It grows large, is hardy, with good firm heads; adapted for Winter and Spring use.

Early St. John's Day—This is one of the finest varieties for Summer use, as it will to a great extent resist the aphid. The heads are solid.

Enfield Market—Very suitable for Winter and Summer use, good quality, attains a large size, without any tendency to coarseness. I recommend sowing the latter part of the Summer and Autumn only.

Late St. John's Day—One of the very best varieties for sowing in Spring for Summer and Autumn use. The heads are large, firm, and solid, and of excellent quality.

James Raiton's Lightning—The earliest Cabbage in the World. Pronounced by all who have grown it to be the greatest addition to the Cabbage family. Produces fair-sized, marketable heads 70 days from sowing of the seed. 1s. per packet.

Two Champion American Cabbages.

GOOD NEWS FOR MARKET GROWERS.

American Surehead Cabbage—Surehead is the most popular strain of the favourite Flat Dutch type of Cabbage, which is so largely grown for Winter use. The heads are very large, round, flattened at the top, remarkably uniform, extra hard, firm and fine in texture. Under ordinary cultivation they weigh from ten to fifteen pounds each. The plants are strong and vigorous, with but only a moderate amount of outer foliage. 6d. per packet.

American Succession Cabbage is considered one of my most valuable contributions to horticulture. It would be classed as a second early variety, is absolutely true to its type under all conditions. In addition to this, it has no tendency whatever to run to seed. Without exaggeration, it is the finest Cabbage in existence to-day; whether for medium early main crop or late use. 6d. per packet.



James Railton's Lightning.

Large Red Drumhead—It has large, round, firm heads; is generally well coloured and hardy. 6d. per packet.

Niggerhead—This variety is endowed with all the good qualities desired in a Red Cabbage. The head is solid and heavy, and is stone hard, and of good appearance until late in the season. 6d. per packet.

Savoy Cabbage.

Culture.—The general cultivation of Savoy is very similar to that of Cabbage. The best time to sow the seed is from December, March. Savoy is generally preferred for Winter use, being of better flavour and not so rank when grown large.

6d. per packet

Drumhead—The largest variety, very useful and hardy.

Dwarf Green Curled—A well-curled, compact, early variety, which hearts well.

Savoy Cabbage Plants, 1/- per 100 (in bundles of 50).

Cauliflower.

½ oz. of seed will sow 100 yards of row, and will produce 500 plants. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 per packet.

Cultivation.—Cauliflowers may be obtained in this climate during at least half the year under ordinary treatment, and in cool situations, or where water is plentiful, nearly the whole year round. The soil for them should be equally rich as for Cabbage, and where that for Winter crops happens to be damp it may be formed into ridges and the Cauliflowers planted on the top. The distance between the plants must be regulated by the size of the heads required; heads of the largest size may be obtained from plants 30 to 36 inches apart, but for private use small or middle-sized heads are the most suitable. Of course the Summer crops must have the greatest amount of space, but plants put out in Autumn need not be more than 18 inches or 2 feet apart. For the first, or Autumn crop, the seed must be sown from December to February, and for later crops a little may be sown every month until August; but heads can rarely be obtained during the hottest months, except in cool districts, or by abundant watering.

Extra Early Eclipse—This new and perfectly distinct variety comes into use about the time of Veitch's Autumn, but is more self-protecting, the heads larger and pure white. It stands dry, hot weather better than any other Cauliflower. 3/- per oz.; 6d. and 1/- per packet.

Late Eclipse (The Perfection in Cauliflowers)—A splendid variety for all purposes, both for private and market gardens, producing heads of a very large size; very solid; of a remarkably pure white. It is the best late variety yet grown. 6d. and 1/- per packet.

Veitch's Autumn Giant—An extremely valuable late variety, perfectly distinct from any other sort. Heads magnificent; beautifully white, large, firm and compact.

Walcheren—A favourite late variety, very hardy, and produces large, white, firm heads of uniform closeness.

Cauliflower Plants, 1/- per 100; 1/9 post free.

Capsicum, or Pepper.

6d. per packet.

Cultivation.—Sow in a small bed on a warm border, and transplant when the plants are sufficiently advanced to remove. Plant in rich soil, in rows about 2 feet apart, and at least 18 inches in the row. The Sweet Spanish will require 6 inches extra space each way. The small sorts are best adapted for sauces, the large ones for stews and pickles. Best months for sowing are September and October.

Elephant's Trunk—Very fleshy scarlet fruits, 10 to 12 inches long and 3 to 4 inches broad; of very mild flavour. Resembling in shape the trunk of an elephant.

Large Bell, Sweet Spanish, or Bull Nose—An early variety, of mild flavour, fruit large, slightly tapering.

Celestial—A very ornamental and useful Pepper; creamy white, changing to vivid scarlet.

Garden Carrot.

6d. and 3d. per pkt.

Culture.—Make a sowing in July, and the main crop in September, in drills, 18 inches apart, and when fit thin out to 5 or 6 inches. Sand and sandy loam produce the best carrots; they will grow in any soil if not stony, but will fork if grown on freshly manured land; they should, therefore, follow Cauliflower, Cabbage, Turnip, or some crop for which the land has been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February; the carrots will not grow large, but will be suitable for soups, etc. Plants need not be thinned to more than three to four inches apart.



St. Valery.—An excellent scarlet Carrot; longer and thinner than Intermediate—gardeners' favourite. Perfect shape and fine quality.

James' Scarlet Intermediate—Of fine size and shape, with short top; early and excellent.

Scarlet Long Horn—Medium length, very early, good colour and flavour.

Early Short Horn—Good colour and quality; very early; a favourite.

Long Red Surrey—Very long; grows to perfection on deep, rich land.

Large Red Altringham—Large red.

Early Short Horn Carrot.

Cape Gooseberry.

This, though used as a fruit, is generally cultivated as a kitchen garden plant. Sow the seed in September, October, and November, in a pot or seed pan, and when large enough they should be planted in a warm, sheltered situation, and should stand 3 or 4 ft. apart. The plants will last several years, and should have the old wood cut out annually. The fruit, when used in a raw state, should be thoroughly ripe, as previous to ripening they contain a deleterious principle. 6d. per packet. Plants ready Oct., Nov., Dec. and Jan. 1/6 doz., post free.

Pop Corn.

6d. per packet.

Allow the cobs to ripen thoroughly, and then roast the grains in a close iron vessel until they "pop," shaking the vessel meantime. The corn is then taken out, and slightly dusted with powdered sugar it forms a delicious sweet.

Culture.—Same as Sweet Corn.

Celery.

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich. So as to furnish plants for putting out for several months, a later sowing, say, in December or January, may be made; in this case sow the seed in shallow boxes, and place in a situation where they can be shaded if necessary, until the seed has germinated. To grow Celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured for a previous crop, such as a Cauliflower bed. The soil should be of a friable nature, and well pulverised. Open the trenches 18 inches wide and of a like depth; stack the soil on either side, to be ready for drawing back into the trenches as the plants progress. In the bottom of trenches place about six inches of stable manure partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting; then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant along the centre of the trench, about nine inches apart. Weed often, and draw in soil as the plants advance, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried; continue to do so until the plants are full grown and the trench is nearly filled up. Keep plants going with water, when young if necessary, and use liquid manure; with this treatment Celery stalks will be well blanched and tender.

White Plume—First-class variety; very tender. The stalks, inner leaves and heart are white, which simplifies the blanching process.

Cole's Crystal White—Well-known variety, large and crisp. 6d. per packet.

Manchester Prize Red—Unequalled in size and flavour by any of white sorts.

Soup Celery—For flavouring. 6d. per oz.; 5/- lb.

Celery Plants—Available January to August. 2/- per 100; per post, 1/- extra. In bundles of 25.

Cucumber.

6d. per packet, except where otherwise priced.

Cultivation.—For the earliest crops out of doors plants may be raised on a hot-bed, well hardened off, and planted out in September as soon as the weather has become warm. The plants must be protected with hand-glasses or some other covering, and shaded when necessary until established. For a late crop, plants may be raised in a cool frame, and planted out in October, always providing duplicates to replace failures. Seeds may be sown at the same time, and again in the course of a month where they are to remain. The soil must be kept loose by frequent hoeings; and, before the weather becomes dry, should be mulched with a good layer of stable dung. Abundant water is necessary in dry weather.

Duke of Edinburgh (Daniel's Imported Seed)—One of the finest white spined varieties in cultivation, of a robust constitution and habit, growing rapidly to a length of 30 to 36 inches; very prolific and rich green colour. 1/- per packet.

French Short Prickly—I consider this a most valuable variety, being useful and desirable for all purposes alike. As a pickle sort it will be found unequalled, and for early forcing and slicing there is no better. It is exceedingly productive, of medium size, and always straight. 6d. per packet.

Gherkin—Small Cucumbers, extensively used for pickling. 6d. per packet.

Glory of Erfurt—Snow white, fine flavour, very productive and hardy, of medium size. 6d. per packet.

Improved Long Green—Very hardy, and probably the most prolific variety; long Cucumbers of excellent quality. 6d. per packet.

Sweet Corn or Table Maize.

Cultivation.—Seed may be sown in September and three following months for succession, in drills three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart. It requires rich soil, and is improved by top-dressing during growth. The cobs should be taken as soon as the silk dies.

Country Gentleman—A new variety, of recent introduction; is the finest of all sweet corns. 6d. per packet.

Mammoth Sugar—The largest late variety; cob white, large and well filled; very productive and fine flavoured. 6d. packet.

Egg Plant.

6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow in September, and plant out in rows two feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shade and water until the plants are established. When the fruits are set, remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.

Black Beauty—Fruit large, brilliant shiny black rind; very early.

Improved New York Purple. **Long White China.**

Herbs.

Sweet, Pot, and Medicinal.

Each 6d. per packet; 5/- per doz. packets.

Cultivation.—Sow in a box or frame; or, where practicable, sow in a seed-bed under the shadow of boughs.

Any varieties of Herbs in this list, packet of each posted for 1/-.

Anise (*Pimpinella anisum*)—The seeds are largely used for medicinal purposes.

Balm (*Melissa officinalis*)—A purely medicinal herb, principally used in fever cases.

Basil Sweet (*Ocimum basilicum*)—Used for flavouring soups, etc.

Borage (*Borago officinalis*)—Young leaves used for salad.

Caraway (*Carum carvi*)—Cultivated for the seed alone, which is largely used in confectionery.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)—The seeds are used in confectionery.

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)—Used for medicinal purposes.

Fennel Sweet (*Foeniculum officinale*)—Leaves largely used in fish sauce.

Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*)—Used for medicinal purposes.

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*)—Used for medicinal purposes.

Lavender (*Lavendula vera*)—The plant that furnishes the well-known Lavender water.

Marjoram Sweet (*Majorana hortensis*)—Highly esteemed for flavouring.

Rosemary (*Rosemarinus officinalis*)—Yields an aromatic oil.

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*)—Used for medicinal purposes.

Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*)—Used mostly for dyeing.

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)—Highly esteemed for flavouring.

Savory, Summer or Annual (*Satureja hortensis*)—Principally used in soups.

Savory, Winter or Perennial (*Satureja montana*)—Principally used in soups.

Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)—Used for bitters and medicinal purposes.

Tarragon Russian (*Artemisia dracunculus*)—For soups and salads.

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*)—Highly esteemed for flavouring.

Wormwood (*Artemisi absinthium*)—A purely medicinal herb.

Kohl Rabi, Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.

6d. per packet.

Cultivation.—Sow in rows 3 feet apart, and thin out to the same distance as is necessary for Swede Turnips; land in good heart will require no additional dressing. When the bulbs are about 3 inches in diameter they are fit for use; at this stage they will be found a useful vegetable, possessing an agreeable flavour. As a field crop, also, Kohl Rabi ranks high, giving a good weight per acre of fodder, quite equal to any green crop in milk-producing properties. The best months to sow seed are from January to March.

Large Green—Grown as a substitute for turnip; very hardy.

Large Purple—Similar to the Green, except in colour.

Lettuce.

Culture.—The finest of all salad plants, and the cultivation is very simple. The seed may either be sown in drills, where the plants are to remain, or in beds, and transplanted into rows. If sown in drills they will require to be thinned out to a distance from 9 to 12 in. apart. The seed may be sown from August to October for main crops, and throughout the year for a succession. The Cos Lettuce is best adapted for Winter culture, and does not do so well during the Summer months.

Buttercup—Among the newer lettuces foremost places are held by those which, in addition to tenderness and delicacy of flavour, are remarkable for beauty of foliage. It forms very solid heads. 6d. per packet; 1/6 oz.

Drumhead or Malta—Smooth leaf, large, solid, white heads; a good Summer variety for marketing. 6d. per packet; 1/- oz.

Neapolitan—Leaves beautifully curled and tender; one of the best Summer varieties; very hard and solid. 1/- per oz.; 6d. packet.

New Iceberg—Producing solid heads, 8 inches in diameter; very crisp and sweet; a valuable variety for a main crop; as it does not run to seed readily, it is in season a long time. 6d. per packet; 1/- oz.

Webb's Wonderful—A compact growing cabbage variety, with large close heads. A sure header. 6d. per packet.

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS

"Advance" Lettuce.

Advance.—The finest lettuce ever raised. This is a remarkable variety, from the fact that it never runs to seed; even in the hottest, driest season the heads remain firm and crisp. A bed sown or planted during Spring will keep a supply throughout the summer. One sowing is equal to 3 or 4 of any other variety. 1/- packet, posted.

Cos Lettuce.

Or Upright Growing Varieties.

6d. per packet; post free.

Champion Brown Bath—An upright growing variety, similar in shape to a rosette, spreading rather broadly on the ground; it produces quickly and matures early.

Carter's Giant White—A superb variety; of strong and compact habit of growth; standing a long time, fit for cutting before running to seed; heads very solid, crisp, and deliciously flavoured.

Leek.

6d. per packet, post paid.

Culture.—No culinary vegetable is of easier culture. Sow in prepared beds in April, May or June at the latest, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart and eight inches in the rows, if the soil is rich and a large Leek desired. When the plants are six inches high they are fit for planting out.

Coldstream Giant—A fine Scotch strain, remarkably large and showy variety. 6d. per packet

Lyon—Matures early, and grows to a great size and weight without coarseness; the white part when blanched often exceeds 16 inches in length and 9 inches in circumference. 6d. per packet

London Flag—A long variety, with broad stem, often reaching 10 inches in length by two in diameter; early and very productive.

Onion.

6d. per packet.

Cultivation.—To produce good crops of Onions, ground of a deep loamy nature should be selected; it requires to be well worked and manured. Onions may be transplanted, or the seed may be sown where the plants have to remain. When required early, the seed may be sown in April, but a risk is taken of their running to seed. June is considered the best month to sow for transplanting. For that purpose the seed should be sown in wide drills or beds, and kept free from weeds until fit to transplant. For bulbing on the ground where sown, the months of July and August are recommended. Sow the seed in drills a foot apart, and thin to six inches. As some of those transplanted are likely to start for seed, the flower-heads must be pinched off as soon as they appear. For pickling Onions, seed of the silver-skinned varieties should be sown in August, rather thickly in drills and left unthinned. For salad the seed may be sown whenever required, providing the soil is watered should the weather be dry.

Brown Spanish—A bright, brown-skinned sort, of round shape; an excellent keeper, and a popular market kind.

Brown Globe or James' Keeping—A capital keeper, and grows to a good size; an excellent sort.

Early Extra Globe—A magnificent onion, of fine shape. One of the earliest varieties ever introduced. It is fully ten days earlier than the Early Red, and has several superior qualities. 6d. per packet.

Giant Rocca—A fine globe-shaped variety of mild and delicate flavour, immense size, sometimes weighing 3lb., with light brown skin.

New Queen—Remarkable for its extreme earliness and very mild flavour; it is flat and white skinned; much liked for pickling. 6d. per packet.

Silver Skin—A pure white small onion, of excellent keeping quality; is most delicate for pickling purposes. It possesses all the requisites of a first-class pickling onion in the highest degree. 6d. per packet.

Mushrooms.

Culture.—The Mushroom can be successfully cultivated in pots, boxes, or beds, either out of doors or in a shed or cellar, during the Autumn and Winter months. The beds are made of fresh horse dung, which must be dried and fermented until the violent heat is gone before being used. When ready the material should be made into a bed four feet wide and a foot deep, beaten extremely hard with a hammer or mallet, and left until the heat is steady at sixty or seventy degrees, when pieces of spawn, about the size of walnuts, should be inserted an inch deep and eight or nine inches apart, all over the bed, which must then be covered to a depth of three inches with soil, such as the Mushroom naturally grows in, well beaten with the back of a spade, and, if out of doors, should be covered with a good thickness of hay. The soil should not be allowed to become dry, nor ever very wet; therefore something should be at hand to ward off heavy rains if out of doors. Mushrooms may be expected in six or seven weeks from the time of spawning, and a good bed will last for two or three months. In gathering the crop, the stalks should be completely pulled out, otherwise they rot and destroy the young brood. Before the month of April, while the weather is warm, the bed may be made in a trench, dug six inches deep, in dry and well-drained ground.

English Mushroom Spawn.—In bricks of 1 lb. weight, 1/6; per post, 2/3.

French Mushroom Spawn.—6d. per tablet; per post, 1/-.

Water Melon.

6d. per packet.

Culture.—The culture of Water Melons differs from that of the Musk Melons mainly in that the hills should be wider apart, from 8 to 10 feet, according to the variety grown. Plant the seeds thickly, and thin the plants to four of the strongest in each hill. To get Water Melons early, the seed should be sown in heat early in August, and transplanted when the weather is mild and warm. Seed should not be sown in the open before the middle of September or beginning of October.

Black Spanish—Fruit of large size, sweet and delicious.

Cuban Queen—Oval Shape; quality unsurpassed.

Dixie—It is of very fine appearance, dark, and beautifully striped; extremely hardy, being sweet, juicy, and tender.

Ice Cream (true)—Fruit of medium size, flesh scarlet and delicious.

Kleckley Sweet—The vines are strong and vigorous, and the fruits grow uniformly to quite large size.

Kolb Gem—Flesh bright crimson, extending close to the rind; solid.

Pride of Georgia—For crispness, sweetness, and flavour, it stands unsurpassed.

Rattlesnake—Fruit large, flesh red, of fine quality, seeds white.

The Boss—Skin very dark green, flesh deep scarlet, and of unusually rich flavour.

Rock or Musk Melon.

6d. per packet.

Emerald Gem—Most deliciously flavoured, early and prolific, with a smooth ribbed skin of rich emerald green colour; the flesh is of a salmon colour, exceedingly sweet and delicious.

Extra Early Hackensack—This is an improvement upon the old Hackensack, being at least ten days earlier. The Melons weigh from 4 to 15lbs. each, are of a nutmeg shape, and have light-green flesh of a delicious flavour.

Nutmeg—Fine netted, greenish yellow, rich and sugary.

Skillman's Netted—Oval shape, flesh deep green; sweet and richly perfumed.

The McIver Sugar Melon.

The Finest Sugar Melon in Cultivation.

Crisp and juicy. Free from any stringiness. Of delicious flavour. Oblong in shape; the skin is uniformly large, of very handsome appearance; the skin shows broad bands of white; the flesh is of a soft, pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness, and juicy. 6d. per packet.

Preserving Melons.

6d. per packet.

Citron (preserving)—Excellent for preserves, almost round in shape, skin light green, mottled and striped with white. The seeds of this variety are red.

Colorado Preserving—This variety is what is commonly called "Pie Melon." Large oval shape, skin dark green, very clear and solid flesh; excellent for preserves. The seeds of this variety are green.

Mustard.

6d. per packet.

Culture.—1 oz. will sow a drill 50 feet long. Mustard is used as a salad generally with cress or lettuce, and the seed for pickles. During the hot weather it should be sown in a shady place. It may be had the entire season by sowing seed at intervals in rows, thick; cut when two inches high.

Finest White—The best variety for salads; is ready for cutting much earlier than any other sort. 6d. per oz.

Plants of Thyme, Sage, Marjoram, Mint, Savory, obtainable
March until October.

Rosemary, Lavender, Horse Radish, 6d. each. Postage extra.

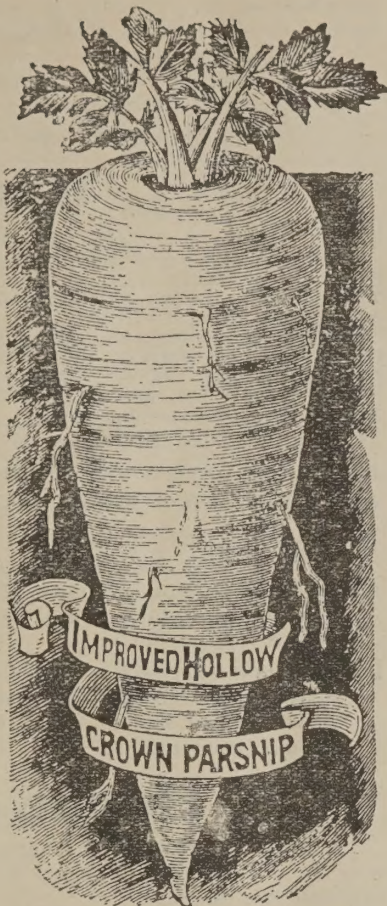
Parsnip.

6d. per packet.

Cultivation.—Treat in the same manner as recommended for the Carrot. On dry, early soils, sowings may be made in Autumn, on the occurrence of the first rains, to furnish roots for use in Spring. The produce of these sowings must be used early, otherwise the plants would run to seed. October is the best month in which to sow the main crop, and for Winter use a sowing may be made about the beginning of December. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or eight inches, according to the size of roots required.

Improved Hollow Crown—I offer a greatly improved and wonderfully fine strain of the true Hollow Crown Parsnip. The roots do not grow as long as the old Hollow Crown variety, are of larger diameter, and more easily gathered. It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth, flesh fine grained and of excellent quality.

Student—Smooth white roots which are very long; most excellent for table use, being tender, nutritious, and well flavoured.



Parsley.

6d. packet.

Cultivation.—Though Parsley repays for good soil as well as any other crop, it does not always obtain the best kind of treatment, being generally used as an edging to the walks in the kitchen garden, or sown in some out-of-the-way place in poor soil, and insufficiently thinned. The seeds should be sown in drills fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to twelve inches. Sowings should be made in August in a low shady border for Summer and Autumn supply, and again in March or April for Winter use.

Beauty of the Parterre—A most exquisite and beautifully curled Parsley, of compact and dwarf habit; very decorative and highly ornamental for garnishing.

Triple Curled—This is the most popular variety, the leaves are a bright green colour finely crimped and curled. No other variety is so extensively used for garnishing.

Peas.

6d. packet, unless otherwise mentioned.

Cultivation.—Soil that has been manured for a previous crop will suffice for Winter-sown crops, but for Summer an additional dressing should be given, and the ground well worked. For dwarf varieties the rows should be two and a half to three feet apart, for taller sorts four to six feet, and the seed of the former should be placed about one inch apart, and the latter three to four inches apart. The sowing of Peas may commence in April, and be continued till January. The Autumn sowing should consist of the earliest varieties. Early kinds may be sown again in June; second earliest and main crops in July and August; main crops again in September, October, November, and December; afterwards early varieties again. To maintain a continuous succession, it is a good rule to sow whenever the previous crop is fairly above ground.

Extra Early Peas.

1s. per lb.; 6d. per packet.

American Wonder—A very early dwarf, wrinkled Pea; exceedingly productive. The pods and peas are deep green in colour, and the latter of a most delicious flavour. Height, one foot.

Day's Early Sunrise—A large, white, wrinkled Marrow, bearing in pairs large well-filled pods, containing 7 to 10 peas each. Height, two and a half feet.

McLean's Little Gem—A very dwarf kind, 12 to 16 inches high, vigorous growing, and usually very branching. The pods are rather small, but broad, straight, and well-filled.

James Raiton's First Earliest—For a first early it has no superior, and the past year's experience with the First Earliest more than ever convinced me that it surely is The Earliest Pea in the World, and no variety can be more profitable for the market gardener. 6d. per packet, post paid.

William Hurst (Height, 1 foot)—A first-class early Marrow-fat variety. An abundant bearer. Highly recommended.

Second Early Peas.

1s. per lb.; 6d. per packet.

Sharpe's Triumph—Is a blue wrinkled Marrow Pea of exquisite flavour; the pods are large, very much curved, and are well filled with large Peas closely packed in the pod. The habit is good, being dense and bushy, attaining a height of 2 to 3 feet.

The "Daisy"—The "Daisy Pea" is a dwarf wrinkled Marrow, coming in after the first early varieties. The haulm in an average season grows to a length of 12 to 15 inches, and is practically covered with handsome pods 5 inches in length, containing 8 to 10 deep-coloured Peas. It possesses the most exquisite flavour ever met with.

Late or Main Crop Varieties.

1s. per lb.; 6d. per packet.

Pride of the Market—Is a strong growing Pea, attaining a height of from 18 to 24 inches, and is wonderfully productive; not only is it unusually productive, but the pods are very large in size.

Stratagem—By many this variety is considered the best of the numerous English Peas introduced of late years. It is a dwarf, wrinkled blue Marrow, a very heavy cropper, and produces large, remarkably well-filled pods of excellent flavour. Height, 2½ feet.

Yorkshire Hero—Similar in appearance to Veitch's Perfection, but dwarfer and earlier; good flavour; abundant bearer.

Edible Podded or Sugar Peas.

6d. per packet.

These can be cooked in the young state in the same manner as Kidney Beans.

Dwarf Early Prolific Sugar Pea (grey seeded)—The pods, which are edible, can be used in a green state, like French Beans.

New Dwarf Early Sugar (white seeded)—A new dwarf variety, producing pods of unusual size for such a small growing sort.

The Tree Pea.

Athlete Pea—This remarkable Pea is noted for its extraordinary cropping qualities, as many as 200 pods have been gathered off a single plant. The pods contain from six to eight peas, and are of delicious flavour. The plants require more room than the ordinary Peas, and should be planted three feet apart. Sow not later than July. 1/6 per lb.; 6d. per packet.

New Pea.

"British Emblem."

6d. packet.

The finest main crop Pea grown; a marvellous yielder; well-filled pods, tender, of excellent quality, and luscious flavour. Height, 1ft. An early variety, the haulm being literally covered with pods (invariably in pairs) containing eight to ten large Peas of a rich deep colour, and of exquisite flavour; a first-class variety. On a single plant as many as twenty-four pods ready to gather at one time have been counted.

SEED POTATOES.

True "ASHLEY KIDNEY"—Only a limited quantity of true seed available. Price, 6d. lb. Available June and July. Order your requirements early.

Pumpkin.

6d. packet

Cultivation.—Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, in good strong rich soil; it will be found to be an advantage to the young plants if a few grains of maize are sown with them as recommended for Water Melon. We notice the Iron Bark and Turk's Cap are good dry table varieties and free bearers. Sow in September and October.

Connecticut Field—A very popular variety for field culture; very productive.

Iron Bark—A well-known variety of medium size and excellent flavour. **Mammoth**—This variety is very distinct, and remarkable for its enormous size of the fruit, which sometimes weigh 112lb.

Mammoth Tours—A French variety, grows to an enormous size, 100 to 150 lb. each; one of the best for feeding stock.

Turk's Cap—Flesh orange yellow; thick, fine grained and well flavoured; an excellent variety for table use.

Trombone (Jonathan)—A crook-neck variety; very prolific. The flesh is fine, clear, and sweet; excellent for pies and other table uses. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

SUGAR PUMPKIN.

This is the Pumpkin from which the celebrated Yankee pumpkin pie is made. It has a deep orange yellow skin and fine grained flesh. It is handsome in appearance and an excellent keeper. It cannot be excelled as a table pumpkin. The average weight is about 5lb. In size it is convenient to handle. It is the popular household variety—is claimed to excel all others as a pie pumpkin. It is a sure cropper and excellent for marketing, as it is of saleable size. 6d. per packet.

Potatoes.

PRICE FOR ANY QUANTITY ON APPLICATION.

1/6 per stone (14 lb.). Price per cwt. or ton on application.

Cultivation.—The soil should be in good condition, and if requiring manure, stable dung, superphosphate of lime, or bone dust, should be used. The first crop, for which a dry soil and warm situation should be chosen, may be planted in July in favourable localities, using the earliest varieties; a successional crop of the same, and also of the second earliest and late varieties, in August, and the latest up to November. Then in January, early varieties may be again planted for an Autumn crop. The early and dwarf-topped sorts may be planted two feet by ten inches apart; larger-topped sorts should have thirty inches by twelve. With regard to sets, large kinds with few eyes, if cut into pieces of good size, will yield as much produce as whole tubers of equal weight, though, in general, whole tubers, say, 4 ozs. in weight, are preferable. The after culture consists in drawing soil to the stems, and frequent digging or hoeing of the spaces between the rows. 8 cwt. required to plant an acre.

Beauty of Hebron—A very productive variety.

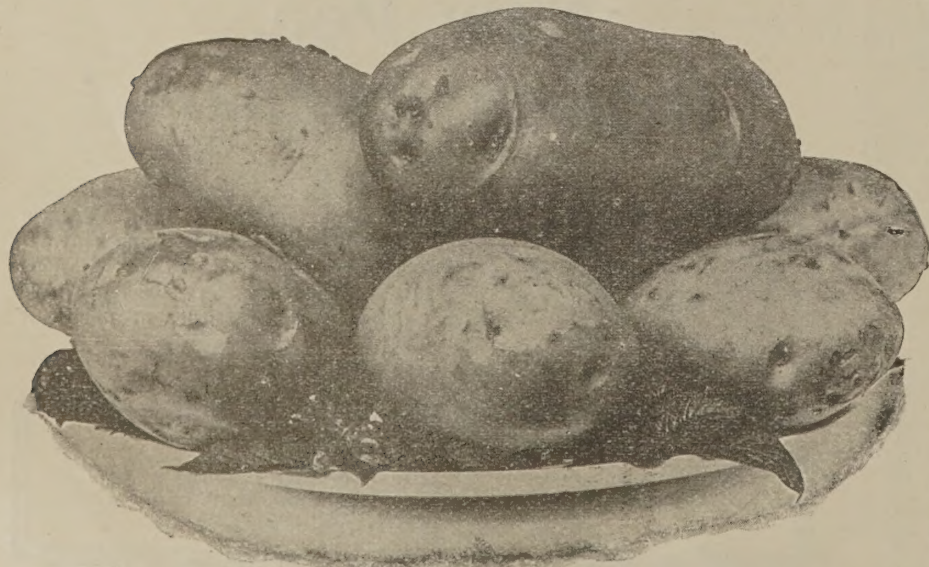
Extra Early Vermont—A most popular kind, a boon to all dry, warm northern areas.

Early Rose—This variety is too well-known for me to give a description of it, but I must say it is of the greatest importance that the seed should be true and pure.

MEDIUM AND LATE VARIETIES.

Brownell's Beauty—Heavy Cropper, medium-sized tubers, of excellent flavour.

Carman No. 1—It is of perfect form, even in dry seasons, almost every potato being of uniform size and shape, averaging nearly a pound each in weight. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow.



Snowflake—A very good second early variety; good cropper, fine quality.

Up-to-date—The finest main-crop Kidney Potato in cultivation. Its cropping qualities are phenomenal, and it is, without doubt, one of the heaviest yielding potatoes known, while its cooking qualities are excellent. The handsome tubers have few eyes.

I can supply any Potato not in this List.

Radish.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—The seed may be sown throughout the year. For a succession, sow every fortnight in drills eight to twelve inches apart. They must be grown quickly, and plenty of water is necessary to promote quick growth; if they are left too long in the ground they become soft and pithy, together with a very unpleasant flavour. As the seed germinates quickly, the young plants will require careful thinning as soon as they develop the second leaf; if this is not done they are drawn quickly up, and produce more leaves and smaller roots.

French Breakfast—Good for all seasons; should be eaten when very young; a beautiful olive-shaped variety, and very mild flavour.

Long Scarlet—Bright scarlet, grows to 6 inches long.

Red Turnip, White Turnip, Mixed Turnip—Well-known varieties.

White Delicacy—A new early, semi-long, snow-white variety, quite smooth, crisp and tender.

White Chinese—Winter variety, the flesh is firm, solid, and pure white, skin creamy white, and is very attractive in appearance. 6d. per packet.

New White Icicle—Without doubt the finest Radish cultivated. This variety must become very popular; it is a semi-long snow-white variety, quite smooth, crisp, tender, and very mild flavor. 6d. per packet, post paid.

Horse Radish.

Very much esteemed for flavouring salads and pickles. The roots may be cut into small pieces, every bit of which will grow. **Roots**, 6d. each, 5/- dozen.

Rhubarb.

Culture.—A deep, rich soil is necessary for the successful cultivation of Rhubarb. Sow the seed in drills, either in August or September, eighteen inches apart. When the young plants are two or three inches high, thin them out to a distance of eighteen inches between each plant. The roots produced from the seed sown will be ready to transplant to their permanent beds the following July or August. The beds, prior to the final removal of the roots, should have been deeply trenched and well manured. Two or three feet apart each way is the proper distance between the plants.

Myatt's Linnaeus, Mitchell's Albert, Myatt's Victoria, Giant—The four best varieties for general use. Each 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Topp's Winter—A splendid variety, being in the greatest perfection during the Winter months. Stalks long, colour intense crimson; flavour excellent. 6d. per packet; 1/6 per oz.

Rhubarb Roots.

Ready from May to September.

Early Albert—Divisions from imported stock. A fine early variety, very prolific, and of good flavour; a first-rate sort for general use. 1/- each, or 10/- per dozen.

Hogan's Shillelah—A variety originated in Ballarat, very hardy and prolific, and of good size. 1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Divisions from imported stock. Very early and wonderfully prolific; flavour all that can be desired; a valuable variety for general use, and one of the best in cultivation. 1/- each, 10/- per dozen.

Topp's Winter—This is an extraordinary variety, being in the greatest perfection during the Winter months, namely, between the months of May and September, when every other variety is at rest. It is very hardy and prolific, stalks long, the colour intensely scarlet. Excellent flavour. 1/- each, or 10/- per dozen.

New Scotch Ruby. Winter Rhubarb.

Strong Roots, 1/6 each, 15/- dozen. **Delicious Flavour.** Greatest Cropper cultivated. Gives double the crop of any other Rhubarb.

A wonderful Winter variety, far superior to Topp's Winter. It produces stouter stalks than other kinds, the colour is of a bright scarlet, flavour excellent. It is the largest variety of Rhubarb grown, and will give twice the crop of any other kind. Strong crowns ready from May to September. Only a limited number available.

Sea Kale.

6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow the seed at the same time and in the same way as for Asparagus. In making beds for this vegetable the ground must be deeply trenched and manured; and as a dressing for Autumn, a sprinkling of salt is very desirable—seaweed forked in will answer the same purpose. The plants should stand 3 feet apart in the beds, and early in the second season of their growth should be covered over with earthenware pots or wooden boxes; this will cause them to blanch, as it is only in this state they are used. 6d. per packet.

Squash.

6d. per packet.

Culture.—One ounce will plant 50 hills. Squash is closely related to the Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, and requires similar treatment, except the Bush varieties, which do not require so much room.

Boston Marrow—Form ovate, pointed; flesh deep orange, fine grained; excellent flavour. 6d. per packet.

Early White Bush (Custard)—An early flat, scalloped-shaped sort, of a light cream colour. 6d. per packet.

Hubbard—This is the most popular of all table varieties. It is solid, rich, dry and sweet; good Winter or keeping sort. 6d. per packet.

Marblehead—This variety has a shell of flinty hardness, while the combination of sweetness, dryness, and delicious flavour is something really remarkable. It is a fine Winter or keeping sort. 6d. per packet.

Spinach.

6d. per packet.

Culture.—Spinach requires a richer soil than almost any other vegetable to bring it to perfection. The finest crop of Spinach may be expected from ground that has unlimited quantities of manure dug in. The two best sorts are the Prickly, or Flanders, for Winter and the Round Seeded for Summer sowing. Sow the seed thinly in drills eighteen inches apart; the plants ought to be thinned out to eight or nine inches distant from each other in the rows. Prickly Spinach may be sown from March to November, and the Round variety from November to March.

Winter Spinach.

Prickly, or Winter—This is the most popular variety for Winter culture
Round, or Summer—Best for Summer sowing.

New Zealand—Rapid grower. May be transplanted

Tomato.

6d. per packet, except where priced separately.

Cultivation.—To have these early in season, it is necessary to raise them in a slight hot-bed in June; they may also be sown on chance in the open ground, but this is not usually considered safe until August, when those raised in hot-beds may be planted out. The best place for Tomatoes is against a fence, or where they can obtain substantial support, for if left to trail upon the ground, the greater part of the fruit, especially the early ones, will be damaged. Abundance of room and some good deep soil are almost all that is needed to grow this prolific vegetable to perfection. The shoots should be occasionally thinned to admit air and light to blossoms and fruits. The plants should be set out singly, in which manner they do far better than when planted together. During the progress of growth, the soil must be kept moist; drought will injure and disfigure the foliage. After a time they commence to flower and fruit, the shoots then require to be stopped, the stronger ones perhaps cutting back considerably.

Earliana—This exceedingly early Tomato is a large fruit of bright red, and very solid.

Atlantic Prize—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. The fruit which is of good size, is borne in clusters, and is smooth, round, and of a fine scarlet colour.

Chalk's Early Jewel—Large, extra early, heavy cropper, very robust and compact grower, uniform size, fruit bright scarlet, fine flavour.

Early Dwarf Red—Matures about the same time as the preceding variety; smooth skin, full fleshed, excellent for forcing. Plants very dwarf, requires little or no support. 3d. per packet.

King Humbert—A nice red Tomato, resembling a huge oblong Plum.

Large Red—Too well known to need description. 3d. per packet.

Mikado—Fruit purplish red, of large size; produced in clusters.

Ponderosa—A splendid large red variety, of immense size; solid and fine flavoured fruits, smooth; a great bearer.

President Garfield—An excellent variety of extraordinary size, bearing fruit from 2 to 3 lb. each; very luxuriant and prolific.

Trophy—An old favourite, a fine hardy sort, fruit smooth, solid and with few seeds; one of the best.

"Kondine Red."—Its thin-skinned slightly ribbed fruits are of a brilliant scarlet colour, and attain a thickness of about 2½ inches, with a diameter of 4 to 4½ inches, while the flesh is juicy and of a fine flavour. None of the early varieties can compare for productiveness with this excellent variety, which is especially suitable for market garden work; it is also much sought after for preserving, and has earned for its raiser many first prizes at local exhibitions. Each plant will yield up to 10 lbs. and more of saleable fruits, which weigh on the average about half a pound apiece. 1/- packet, posted.

New Tomato—"Velocity."

Greatest Money Producer Ever Introduced.

The earliest Tomato cultivated; planted during August it will be in full bearing during December. It is the most prolific cropper; there is a fortune in it. I have seen nothing approaching it for abundance of good marketable fruit of the dwarf habit.

In solidity, meatiness, and desirable qualities none surpass it. The shape of the fruit is perfect, with a good skin, which is free from cracks about the stem end. Its fruit is fully one-third larger than the ordinary Tomato. It continues bearing desirable sized fruits, until frosts, which are produced in clusters. In the trial grounds I am growing over 30 varieties of Tomatoes. Velocity has yielded four times the crop of any other sort. 6d. per packet

New Tomato—"Burbank."

1/- per packet.

A very early variety; colour, brilliant scarlet. The flesh is firm, of excellent flavour. Most popular on account of its earliness on the Victorian Market.

TOMATO PLANTS.

I do an extensive trade in Tomato Plants. They are packed safely to carry through the post.

Price, 1/- per dozen, posted.

Order during September, October, and November. Last season several thousand plants were mailed all over the Commonwealth successfully.

Turnip (Garden).

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow the seed from the end of August until the middle of May. For the first crop, the White Stone, White Milan, and other early varieties are the best, and for a late crop the different varieties of Swede are preferable. A light, sandy soil is the best adapted for Turnips; if the ground be very heavy and rich, a rank taste is imparted to the root. The best time for sowing is in showery or dull weather; if sown in very dry weather it is with great risk, as the seed may never come up unless frequently watered. The seed may either be sown broadcast or in drills, the latter way being the best. The drills should be about eighteen inches apart. When the young plants are an inch or two in height, they should be thinned out to about ten inches from plant to plant.

Early White Milan—As early as the Early Purple Top Milan, and possesses all of its good qualities. The entire bulb, inside and out, is clear ivory-white in colour.

Golden Ball—One of the best table Turnips grown; the bulbs are perfectly round in shape, of a deep yellow colour.

Early Purple Top Milan—The bulbs are quite flat, and are of medium size, with a bright crimson top, flesh white, and of excellent quality.

Non-Seeding White—So called on account of its standing longer than any other variety without seeding.

White Stone—Well-known white variety of good shape and quality.

Vegetable Marrow.

Culture.—The instructions given for the Cucumber are applicable for the growth of the Vegetable Marrow, with the difference of only having one plant instead of two in every space, and the distance 8 feet apart instead of 6, and little or no stopping further than thinning where the vines are too thick.

Improved Long White—The best long white variety; the Marrows grow to a very large size, and are of excellent quality. 6d. per packet.

Long Green—Green striped skin; flesh firm and of good quality. 6d. per packet.

Long White Bush—Does not require so much room as the running varieties; exceedingly productive. The fruit is a creamy white colour, and of first-rate quality. 6d. per packet.

General List of Grasses

ALL GRASSES HERE PRICED ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET AND QUALITY. PRICES ON APPLICATION.



Irish Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*).

Perennial English Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*).—In selecting Rye Grass seed it is at all times advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, for, as a rule, they are the produce of old pastures, and more durable than seed saved from young crops. Quantity required to sow an acre is 2 bushels (40 lbs.).

Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium italicum*).—This grass is more adapted for cutting than grazing, as it will produce a heavier crop than the Common Rye Grass, is more erect in its habit, and comes earlier to maturity. Quantity of seed per acre, about 50 lbs.

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*).—Produces a constant supply of highly nutritious herbage, particularly on damp soils.

Cocksfoot Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*).—This perennial grass, with its deep fibrous roots, is one of our most valuable cultivated grasses. Its growth, after the first season, is strong and quick, and the stems are from 1½ to 4 feet high. Its habits are tufty. Sheep are remarkably fond of it, but all live stock eat and fatten upon it freely.

Prairie Grass (*Bromus unioloides*).—This most valuable grass has now become so well and favourably known that I do not consider called upon to say much in its favour. It is a very hardy variety, stands drought as well, if not better, than other grasses, can be kept constantly under the scythe, and is well relished by all kinds of stock.

Meadow Foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*).—One of the most desirable of all grasses for permanent pasture, being early and rapid in growth; it thrives best on rich, moist soil, and should therefore prove valuable on the rich flats of our rivers. It produces long, broad, soft foliage, and bears a stout stem.

Crested Dogtail (*Cynosurus cristatus*).—This is one of the most useful grasses; it is not particular as to soil, is rather dwarf in its habit, with short and narrow leaves, giving it rather a stunted appearance; however, as a sheep grass it is to be recommended, as they keep it closely eaten down.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*).—This well-known variety is now extensively grown. It adapts itself to nearly any soil, is a capital grazing grass, and produces excellent hay.

Hungarian Forage Grass (*Bromus inermis*).—This Forage Plant is recommended on account of the manner in which it stood on the Hungary Plains, where the dry, sterile nature of the country, and the long continued droughts, make so many plants succumb.

Creeping Bent Grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*).—A valuable variety for lawns, also highly suitable for permanent pasture on account of its growing earlier and later than most others.

Rib Grass (*Plantago lanceolata*).—This is a highly valuable forage plant, and should form a part of every pasture mixture for sheep. It is particularly adapted for dry pastures and poor land; its young growth is much relished by sheep, and is highly nutritious.

Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa nemoralis*).—There is no grass better adapted for pleasure grounds, particularly under trees, as it will not only grow in such places, but forms a fine sward where few others exist.

Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis*).—This thrives on all soils; excellent for permanent pasture, and is well liked by all kinds of stock. It makes excellent hay, the foliage being tender, succulent and highly nutritious.

Kentucky Blue Grass, Smooth-Stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa pratensis*).—This variety is sure to take a first place amongst imported grasses. It grows naturally in dry soil, and has creeping roots which enable it to withstand a long dry season; it is able to hold its ground against any natural grasses when once established.

Tall Fescue (*Festuca elatior*).—On account of its luxuriant habit, I do not recommend the use of *Festuca elatior* where a fine turf is required; yet as a productive grass, and one which is greatly eaten by stock, it may form part of permanent mixtures.

Sheeps Fescue (*Festuca ovina*).—This grass is extensively used in England for sheep pastures; in quality it is not equal to other cultivated Fescues, but it should always enter into the composition of pastures in which sheep are to be pastured.

Hard Fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*).—Will thrive in a great variety of soils, and resist the effect of drought in a remarkable degree.

Chewing's Fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*, var. *Chewing's*).—A variety of Hard Fescue that has claimed considerable attention in New Zealand. This grass will grow on almost any land, and it is a valuable fodder for sheep or cattle growing late in Autumn.

Sweet-Scented Vernal Grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*, var. *Puelli*).—This is an old friend from English meadows. Its pleasant perfume gives to hay, cut from the pastures where it abounds, the delightful fragrance so well known in the Old Country.

Yorkshire Fog or Soft Grass (*Holcus lanatus*).—This grass grows in England on poor land and particularly on that of a swampy or moist character. It produces a large bulk of foliage in early Spring, but is not considered the best of feed, as stock will often neglect it for other grass.

Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*).—This is, without doubt, a most wonderful pasture grass. As a Summer Grass it has no equal, during the hottest weather it has always a green appearance; however, its fattening qualities are not equal to many others. Where it does not grow naturally it would be a valuable plant to introduce for binding sandhills or dams, or for sowing round sheep and cattle yards.

SUDAN GRASS.

Sudan Grass solves the problem of a summer hay grass. Being more drought resistant than Millet, it is particularly valuable for dry, arid areas. It is even more successful where irrigation is available. Owing to its quick growth up to four cuttings of first-class hay can be secured in a single season. Similar in appearance to Johnson grass, it lacks the aggressive root-stocks which make the latter such a pest; and being purely an annual, is always easily controllable. Seed is sown either broadcast or in drills in the Spring as soon as the ground is warm. 15 to 20 lbs. broadcast, and 3 to 6 lbs. of seed in drills is required to sow an acre.

PHALARIS COMMUTATA.

The King of all Winter Grasses.

This is a splendid Winter Grass, being soft and succulent, and is to the taste sweet, like Maize or Oats; it makes splendid hay, which cattle eat greedily. It grows on an average fifteen to eighteen inches a month after cutting, and stools out well. It withstands the severest frosts, and will grow half an inch to one inch a day during the Winter months. If left uncut it will reach a height of five or six feet. It should be sown thinly on a seed bed, and when the plants are strong they can be transplanted eighteen inches apart. Under favourable conditions, they will fill up the intervening spaces in one season, providing the seedlings are not transplanted till they have attained a fair size.

January to May is the best time to sow the seed, and roots can be planted from April till October in the cooler districts, but not later than August to September in the warm parts unless well watered.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

Withstands Drought and is not affected by Frosts.

This Fodder Grass is one of the most valuable ever introduced into Australia, for it not only withstands drought, but frosts will not kill it. It makes excellent hay, and yields enormous crops. It stands any amount of grazing, and the trampling of stock does not injure it. It should be sown only during the Spring and early Autumn months, say, from September to April, when it will germinate easily in a month. According to experience, it succeeds best in light, sandy soils. It takes from 6 to 8 lbs. to sow an acre.

WESTERN WOLTHS RYE GRASS.

It far surpasses Italian Rye Grass in the rapidity of its growth and weight of herbage, and thrives on almost all soils, but the best results have been got on heavy loam, clay, or land of a somewhat damp character. On good soils, when top dressed with nitrate of soda, it may be cut five or six times during a single Summer.

For one year's hay or pasture this Grass, when mixed with Red Clover, can be highly recommended. Many farmers in Holland are sowing it in proximity to their farm buildings, to provide a handy supply of green forage for their horses, as well as by smaller farmers whose cows are stabled during Summer. On well manured land the produce of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1-3rd of an acre provides sufficient food for one cow during the Summer months.

RHODES GRASS.

Unequalled as a drought-resister. Only suited to the warmer parts of the State, and when established will stand through almost any dry weather. Suitable for pasturing making hay, or cutting for green feed. Can be grown from seed or propagated by roots from September onwards. From 8 to 10 lbs. of seed is required per acre.

WALLABY GRASS.

The right grass for poor sheep country which will not carry Cocksfoot, Rye-grass or Clovers permanently. Should be sown in mixtures with the aforementioned, and will make a luxuriant and permanent pasture, with a large carrying capacity per acre as it thrives more rapidly through being eaten down. Sow in the Autumn in mixtures at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. Seeded by itself, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre is required.

Clover Seeds.

SPECIAL NOTE.—I shall be pleased to send Samples and Prices for quantities on application.

White or Dutch Clover (*Trifolium repens perenne*).—One of the most valuable Clovers, and is generally included in mixtures for pastures, also for lawns, etc.

Giant Cow Grass (*Trifolium pratense perenne*).—A valuable ingredient of all good mixtures for pastures, where its luxuriant and productive growth is highly esteemed by cattle.

Red Clover.—A most useful variety to include in mixtures for pastures, as cattle and sheep eat it greedily.

Alsike or Hybrid Clover (*Trifolium Hybridum*).—A Hybrid Clover, originally introduced from Sweden. It is a cross between the red and white varieties, and produces enormous crops.

Crimson or Italian Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—An annual; usually grows about 2 feet high, with large cone-shaped heads, of a deep crimson colour. It is a valuable Clover for fertilising poor and worn soils, and is often grown for the purpose; also for hay after a crop has been taken off the land.

Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil (*Lotus Major*).—A deep-rooting, perennial Clover, producing an enormous amount of fodder; it does exceptionally well on light, inferior soil, on which it yields a greater amount of herbage than any of the other cultivated Clovers.

Birdsfoot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).—The name Birdsfoot Trefoil is given to this variety on account of the straight pods, which are spread out from the stalk like the toes of a bird.

Yellow Trefoil (*Medicago lupulina*).—This may be cultivated alone or with other varieties. A small quantity is recommended to be included in mixtures for pastures, as it produces an early crop.

Yellow Suckling Clover.—A low-growing, exceedingly hardy Clover, forming a dense mass of herbage, and is much relished by stock.

Strawberry Clover.—A very valuable variety for damp lands, producing immense quantities of fattening herbage. It is quite distinct in appearance to all other varieties, being of a trailing habit.

Egyptian Clover.—This Clover is said to be especially suited for a rotating crop for irrigated lands. It yields heavily in Egypt, growing a little taller than Alfalfa. It is very succulent, and much relished by stock.

Bokhara Clover.—This variety is greatly cultivated for bees. It attains a height of six feet when in bloom; it is very productive, and useful for ensilage. Ten pounds required to sow an acre.

Subterranean Clover.—An annual spreading clover, which sows itself down every year, no matter how closely grazed. The stems grow over each other, the lower ones almost forcing their seed pods into the soil, thus ensuring the following season's crop.

Burr Clover (*Medicago Denticulata*).—A hardy clover, which produces good fodder, and is specially suitable for growing on dry land or hillsides. Clean seed out of husk.

Kindly hand this Catalogue to a friend who is interested in gardening, if it is of no use to you.

SPECIAL PERMANENT PASTURE GRASS SEED MIXTURE.

For the laying down of land to Permanent Pasture, I strongly recommend the following tables to the notice of my customers as suitable for the various climates. I have carefully considered them, and from my long experience of the different grasses, I have no fear of their giving general satisfaction.

Suitable for Warm Districts.	
Cocksfoot Grass	20 lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	10 "
Prairie Grass	5 "
Rib Grass	2 "
Alsike	1 "
White Clover	1 "
Timothy	2 "
Paspalum Dil	1 "
42 lbs.	
Sufficient for 1 acre.	

Suitable for Hot Districts.	
Prairie Grass	15 lbs.
Cocksfoot	15 "
Rib Grass	4 "
Alsike	2 "
White Clover	1 "
Perennial Rye Grass	5 "
Hard Fescue	1 "
Paspalum Dil	1 "
44 lbs.	
Sufficient for 1 acre.	

Suitable for Cool Districts.	
Perennial Rye Grass	20 lbs.
Cocksfoot	10 "
Prairie Grass	4 "
Timothy	4 "
Crested Dogstail	1 "
White Clover	1 "
Red Clover	1 "
Paspalum Dil	2 "
43 lbs.	
Sufficient for 1 acre.	

Suitable for Cold Districts.	
Perennial Rye Grass	20 lbs.
Cocksfoot	10 "
Timothy	4 "
White Dutch Clover	2 "
Red Clover	2 "
Crested Dogstail	2 "
Meadow Foxtail	1 "
Paspalum Dil	1 "
42 lbs.	
Sufficient for 1 acre.	

I will be pleased to give Special Quotations for any of the above Mixtures. Prices are always fluctuating.

Green Fodder Crops

Samples and Prices for Quantities Post Free on Application.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Best and most fattening Sheep Forage known.

Rape can be sown either in Autumn or Spring, at the rate of six pounds to the acre. Under favourable conditions, it is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle in about two months. Its fattening properties are probably twice as good as those of Clover, and for sheep the feeding value of Rape excels all other plants I know of. To secure the best results, it should be sown in drills.

RAPE, NEW GIANT KANGAROO.

Grows to height of 11 feet; will fatten 3 Sheep more to the acre than other kinds. Grew 2 feet in 5 weeks, 7½ feet in under 12 weeks.

CHOU MOELLIER.

The plants have been grown about 13 or 14 inches apart, and two feet between the rows, thus giving each other support when they are standing in very exposed places. Seed can be sown in early Spring and Autumn. Sow very thinly in drills 2 feet apart; the young plants can be thinned or transplanted if they prove too numerous, allowing 12 to 15 in. between each plant. 1/- oz.; 6d. pkt., post free.

White Mustard.—Valuable for mixing with Rape at the rate of ½ to 1 lb. per acre, to prevent blowing in sheep or lambs.

Cow Pea.—A splendid Summer Fodder Plant. Should be sown late in Spring, and during Summer it produces enormous crops of the most nutritious fodder, especially recommended for Dairy Stock. It is also largely used as green manure, and the seed of the white variety makes a splendid haricot. It thrives in any fairly good soil.

Mellilot (*Melilotus parviflora*).—An Annual closely allied to Bokhara Clover. It is highly nutritious, a rapid grower, and enriches the soil with nitrogen by the aid of its root tubercles. It is relished by stock, both in the green state and in the form of Hay. Bees will travel long distances, attracted by its flowers.

Bean, Soja or Soy (*Soja Hispida*).—The haulm is stiff, and has numerous branches covered with heavy foliage, which makes fine fodder for stock; cut when in flower. The pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth and white seeds, which can be used like green peas, or, when dry, as Haricot Beans.

Sheep's Burnet.—This is a most valuable Fodder Plant, and should be more largely cultivated. It will thrive on the purest chalk soils, where Sainfoin will not succeed. It is greatly liked by cattle if sown with other grasses and clovers.

Kale, Thousand Headed.—Grows from three to four feet high; it is highly recommended for sheep and lambs on account of the immense quantity of green food produced on a limited area. Two pounds will sow an acre. Price for quantity on application.

Teosinte.—Resembles Indian Corn in appearance, but the leaves are much longer and broader, and the stalks are sweeter. Under favourable conditions it produces a great number of shoots, growing twelve feet high, very thickly covered with leaves.

Rye.—Valuable green fodder, usually sown with Vetches.

Tares or Vetches.—Very nutritious, and suitable for all kinds of stock, usually sown with Barley or Rye.

Lucerne.

The most favourable soils for Lucerne are those of a deep alluvial character; soils resting on limestone; deep soils of a black and rich chocolate character; soils rather light than heavy, and with a good proportion of vegetable earth, are suitable for this plant. The land should be well prepared before sowing, and should be thoroughly cleaned of weeds, otherwise the plants will be choked out before they are properly established. It can be cut five or six times during a season, and, being perennial, will yield good crops for many years, but it requires regular manuring every year, to return to the soil the substance withdrawn by roots and growth.

The quantity of Seed required to sow an acre depends on the situation, but 12 lbs. will generally be found sufficient. It should be sown in drills about 2 feet apart, so that the cultivator can be used to exterminate weeds, and open up the soil.

Hunter River, Tamworth River.—Exceedingly scarce.

French Provence.—Best.

South African.—Valuable for dry districts. Hardy. Yields richest crops of fodder

Sorghums and Millets.

Special Prices for Large Quantities on Application.

Early Amber Sugar Cane.—A valuable fodder plant. It produces from six to twelve canes from each root, and grows six or seven feet high. It is very rich in saccharine matter, and possessing this advantage over the non-saccharine varieties of Sorghum renders it best for fattening stock. Sow either in drills or broadcast; if sown in drills three feet apart, ten pounds will sow an acre; if broadcast, fifteen pounds. Price on application.

Johnson Grass.—A very valuable forage plant, and well adapted for dry districts, as the roots penetrate to a great depth for moisture. It is Perennial, of quick growth, coming in early, and lasting until cut down by the cold of Winter. Ten pounds of seed will sow an acre in drills, and fifteen pounds broadcast. When once established it is difficult to eradicate.

Sorghum Saccharatum.—A very nutritious Summer fodder plant, excellent for cows. Sow from September to January, either in drills or broadcast. If sown in drills, eighteen inches apart, twelve pounds will sow an acre; if broadcast, eighteen to twenty pounds.

Broom Corn.—The two best varieties are Long Brush Evergreen and California Golden. In addition to its commercial value for broom making, it is a splendid fodder plant.

Imphee, or Planter's Friend.—This is a variety of Sorghum, and requires the same treatment in cultivation. It does not produce so heavy a crop as the Sorghum Saccharatum. Sow in drills from September to December, about three feet apart, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre; if broadcast, on clean land, eighteen pounds will be required.

Japanese Millet.—A very valuable variety, now largely grown in Victoria. It attains a height in good soil of six to ten feet, and yields from ten to twenty tons of green fodder per acre. For feeding green it may be cut from day to day, as needed, until the seed begins to ripen. During this period it is much relished by stock. Sow from October to January; 12 to 15 pounds, if broadcast; if in drills, 18 inches apart, 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

Hungarian Millet.—One of the best drought-resisting forage plants in cultivation, of which stock are very fond. It ripens in from sixty to seventy days, yielding a large amount of green feed and about three tons of excellent hay to the acre.

ROOT CROPS

SWEDE TURNIPS.

5/- lb.

Champion Purple-Top Swede.—A sound, hardy variety; much liked by stock.

Elephant Swede.—Also called "Monarch" and "Bullock." Distinct in shape and colour; very hardy, and a great cropper.

Skirving's Purple-Top Swede.—A large, heavy-cropping Swede; one of the best.

Ne Plus Ultra Swede.—It is globular in shape, symmetrical in form; bronze-purple in colour, of splendid quality, a quick grower, and exceptionally heavy cropper.

SUGAR BEET. 5/- lb.

The Sugar Beet will thrive well in almost any climate, but for sugar-producing purposes very dry and very cold districts are against it. As regards soil, it succeeds best in good, deep friable loam or on land which grows good potatoes. The seed should be sown in drills, which should be about 2ft. apart, and the distance between the plants about 1ft. September, October, and November are the best months for sowing. Superphosphate of lime is the most suitable manure if the ground is at all poor. About 8 lbs. of seed is required to sow an acre.

Vilmorin's Improved.

Wanzleben.

White Silesian.

MANGEL.

Sow Four Pounds per Acre. 2/- lb.

It is suited to a great diversity of soils—in fact, it will effect a luxuriant growth on almost any kind of soil which is properly tilled and manured. On deep, rich, friable loam it succeeds best of all, and with most certainty and least trouble; and if the upper stratum be deep and uniform it will, with little care, yield a heavy crop. The supply of manure ought to be liberal, and may either be applied in a very slightly fermented state, and well mixed up with the whole breadth of the soil, or applied in a well-fermented state, and deposited and covered in the drills. The seed should be sown in drills 30in. apart, and from 12 to 18in. apart in the rows. Sow in August for an early Summer crop; September and October for main.

Mammoth Long Yellow.

Mammoth Long Red.—See cut.

Champion Yellow Globe.—Best for shallow soils.

Monarch Yellow Globe.—The finest strain of Yellow Globe grown. Highly recommended.

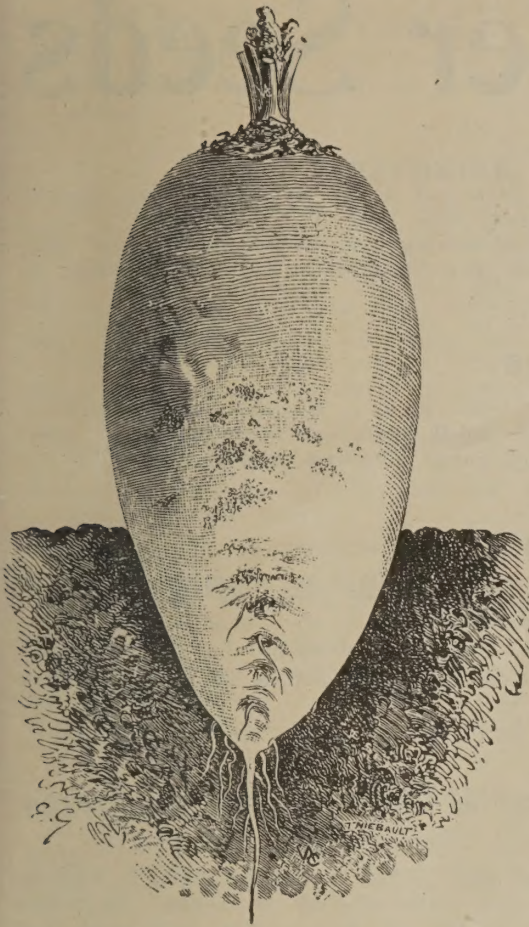
GIANT HALF-SUGAR MANGEL.

2/- lb.

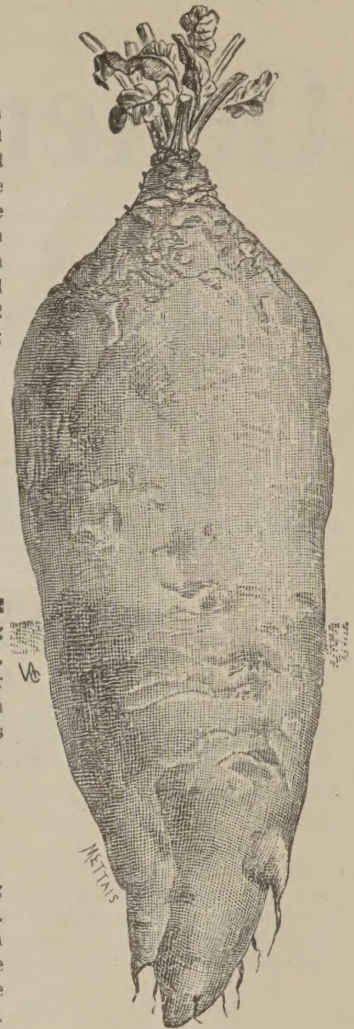
This variety has the reputation of being the most nutritious of all Mangels; while possessing all the good feeding and milk-producing qualities of the Sugar Beet, it attains the size of an ordinary Mangel, outyielding the Sugar Beet by two to one. The roots, which are regular and uniform, average about one foot in length and eight inches in diameter. I strongly advise all dairy farmers to give it a trial, as it produces quite 100 per cent. more food per acre than Sugar Beet. **Giant Half-Sugar White**—**Giant Half-Sugar Rose.**

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL.

An exceptionally well-bred Golden Tankard Mangel, producing a heavy weight per acre. The bulbs are very symmetrical in shape, with a deep orange skin and yellow flesh, which is exceptionally rich in saccharine matter. Although this does not attain to the same size as the larger growing varieties, the plants may be left closer in the rows, thereby materially increasing the weight per acre of the crop. 2/- lb.



Giant Half-Sugar Mangel.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel.

CARROTS.

5/- lb.

The best soil for the field growth of Carrots is a loose, sandy, friable loam of about 18 inches in depth; but poor, soft sand, which is scarcely able to produce any other crop, provided it be deep enough, may be quite suitable, and in some instances land of this light, worthless, barren sort has made a magnificent return.

Improved White Belgian.—Grows to a very large size, and produces a heavy crop. Suitable for all soils.

Long Red Altringham.—An extra fine sort. The roots grow to a large size, and are of excellent quality.

Sinclair's Champion.—A great yielder, producing as much as 60 tons to the acre, whilst the individual roots often weigh 16lbs. each, and are of a rich golden-yellow colour. It is claimed that it taints neither milk nor butter.

TURNIPS.

5/- lb.

Sow Two to Three Pounds per Acre.

All comparatively dry soils, from the poorest sand and gravel up to the richest free loams, are more or less suitable for Turnips; while either light soils on a retentive bottom, or clayey soils upon any sort of bottom whatever, are apt to make them fail, especially in dry seasons; and soils of a comparatively heavy character, or those near akin to the best wheat or bean soils, are the most suitable for Swedish Turnips.

Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip.—A distinct variety, of the finest feeding quality; very solid, and a capital feeder.

Purple-Top Mammoth Turnip.—A heavy cropper, well shaped and very solid.

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip.—Very large, fine in quality, and very hardy; ought to be extensively cultivated.

White Globe Turnip.—One of the best white-fleshed varieties; very early.

SUNDRY AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

Price Variable. Sample and Lowest Prices Free on Application.

BUCKWHEAT.

This plant is worthy of more extensive cultivation. It will grow on very poor soil, and mature in three or four months, producing heavier crops than any other seed grown under similar circumstances. It is grown largely in America for making cakes, also for fowl feed, and ploughing in as green manure. Sow Sept., Oct. and Nov.

CABBAGE.

All kinds of stock are remarkably partial to Cabbage, and they should be largely grown by dairy farmers and others. I can supply all the best varieties.

CHICORY.

Large-rooted Long Magdeburg or Coffee.—Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted, and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce.

FIELD PEAS.

This is not only a profitable crop in itself, but highly valuable in rotation with cereals. The Pea is a deep-rooting plant, and if sown on land that has been repeatedly ploughed without sub-solling, the roots are unable to draw sufficient nutriment from below the hard pan formed by the plough sole; and when dry weather arrives, the plants go off prematurely, producing a much less weight of crop than if the ground had been broken up to a proper depth. If the land is not in first-rate condition a dressing of superphosphate may be given previ-

ous to putting in the seed, and a dressing of lime would be advantageous if that is deficient in the soil. The seed may be sown broadcast in July, at the rate of 2 to 2½ bushels to the acre, and harrowed in if the land is tolerably free from weeds; otherwise drilling at 18in. to 2ft. will admit the horse-hoe to destroy the weeds before the Peas have commenced to run. 2 to 2½ bushels (60 lbs. bushel) required to sow an acre. Price on application.

Blue Prussian. Dun Grey or Partridge White.

LUPINS.

One of the best plants known for soiling. Succeeds well in poor sandy soils, and enriches the soil by being ploughed in as manure. The seed when burned is said to be excellent manure for oranges and olives. They may be sown in Autumn or Spring. 60 lbs. required to sow an acre.

Blue, White, and Yellow

PEANUT.

The Peanut requires a rich and deep, sandy soil, as well as a warm aspect. The best time to plant is October and November in drills two feet apart, the nuts to be put two inches deep in the soil, and nine inches apart. As the vines flower soil should be drawn up to them, so that the nuts produced from the flowers may get buried in the ground. When the vines die down in Autumn, they should be lifted with a fork, like potatoes. 1/6 per lb.; per post, 2/3.

SUNFLOWER.

Grown for feeding poultry, and also for its oil-yielding properties.

General List of Flower Seeds

Annuals.—Flower, produce seeds, and die the same year as they are sown.

Biennials.—Those which are sown one year, bear their flowers and seeds, and die the next.

Perennials.—Those which grow and flower for several years, usually blooming the second year from seed.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Times of Sowing. **A.**—Sow in the Autumn. **S.**—Sow in the Spring. **A.S.**—Sow either in the Autumn or Spring.

Explanations of Abbreviations.

A means Annual; **B**, Biennial; **P**, Perennial. Thus **HA** means Hardy Annual; **HP**, Hardy Perennial, etc.; **T** means Tender, as **TB**, Tender Biennial; **G** means Greenhouse Plants, or those which do best under glass. Thus **GP** would mean Greenhouse Perennial; **BB** means Plants forming Bulbs, or bulbous roots from seeds.

3d. per packet, unless otherwise priced.

A.S. ACROCLINIUM (see Everlastings).

A.S. ACERATUM.

Hardy blooming plants; very useful for beds and borders. Valuable for bouquets. Hardy annual.

Imperial Dwarf White.— $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

Blue Perfection.—Blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. ALYSSUM.

Invaluable for edging; bears innumerable trusses, like miniature Candytuft, and the flowers delicately perfumed. It is very hardy and easy of culture.

Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum).—White, 1ft. Hardy annual. 3d. per packet.

AMARANTHUS.

Handsome ornamental foliage plants, useful for bedding and decorative purposes. They are very effective if planted either singly or in masses on the lawn. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October and November. Half-hardy annuals.

Sunrise.—Bronzy crimson foliage, shading off to brilliant scarlet tufts of leaves on the top of the stalk, the lower leaves having a scarlet band through the centre, 3ft. 6d. per packet.

P. AMPELOPSIS.

Veitchii (Boston or Japan Ivy).—Good hardy perennial climber; clinging to walls of wood, brick, or stone; foliage dense, of glossy green, changing to red and yellow in autumn. 3d. per packet.

A. ANEMONE.

Anemones are easily raised from seed, and the plants will bloom the first season if sown early. The seed, being woolly, has a tendency to fall into lumps; to prevent this, mix with a little sand, and sow both together. As it takes some time for the seed to germinate, it is necessary to keep free from weeds until the seedlings make their appearance; hardy perennials.

Anemones will flower the first year from seed. 3d. per packet.

Finest Mixed Varieties.—Producing a splendid variety of charming colours. Highly recommended. 3d. per packet.

St. Brigid.—The largest-flowering variety, now so popular. Great variety of colours; by far the best Anemone cultivated. 6d. per packet.

A.S. ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAPDRAGON.

Very showy plants for bed and borders: they bloom abundantly in almost any soil or situation, and cannot be surpassed for cut flowers. All the varieties will bloom the same season if sown early. Hardy perennials.

Nanum Picturatum.—A new and distinct strain, raised on the Continent, the flowers being curiously edged and blotched. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Tom Thumb.—Finest mixed. Very dwarf and exceedingly attractive.

Queen of the North.—Of elegant habit, and densely covered with large white flowers; a beautiful variety, 1ft. 6d. per packet.

Queen Victoria (New).—Very large, of a brilliant white, flowering in great profusion, on long and graceful flower stalks. A splendid variety for making up bouquets. 6d. per packet.

A.S. AQUILEGIA (Columbine.)

This class of hardy perennials will thrive in almost any soil or situation, and are admirably adapted for border or permanent beds, where they form beautiful objects.

Alba Plena.—Double white, 2ft. 6d. per packet.

Long-spurred Improved.—Has long spurs, and is of a bright yellow colour. 2ft. 6d. per packet.

Finest Mixed.—Containing all the above varieties, 2ft. 3d. per packet.

ARCOTIS GRANDIS, or SOUTH AFRICAN DAISY

Sow in July and August.

Remarkable Annual from South Africa, grows splendidly in Victoria, and forms profusely branched bushes of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height. Its flowers are showy, about 3in. across, the ray florets being pure white, and are a yellow zone at their base. 3d. per packet.

ASPARACUS.

Seeds are very easily cultivated; should be soaked in hot water 12 hours before sowing.

Plumosus.—One of the best decorative plants of recent introduction. The finely cut feathery foliage is unrivalled for bouquets. Half-hardy perennial. Height, 2ft. 1/- per packet.

Sprengeri.—A most handsome greenhouse variety of rapid growth, drooping gracefully and naturally from pots or hanging baskets. The fronds are frequently 8ft. in length, and very useful for bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or table decoration. 6d. per packet.

ASTERS.

Culture.—The ground for the cultivation of Asters cannot be too richly prepared. Sow in shallow boxes in the greenhouse or hot bed; cover the seed to a depth of about four times their size, press down with a board, water with a spray, and do not allow to dry out; when the seedlings have formed three leaves, transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes or 2 inch pots, and plant out in the garden after danger from frost is over. They can also be sown in the open ground after danger from frost is over.

The following varieties are the finest cultivated:—

James Railton's Giant Branching (Hohenzollern type).—This is considered the grandest Aster ever introduced. Tall branching, and bears, on very long stalks, flowers of mammoth size. The flowers, which may be cut with stems nearly two feet long, are very large. They are extremely double, and the petals beautifully curled, greatly resembling a large flowered Japanese Chrysanthemum. In five separate colours, white, crimson, rose, azure blue, and rosy lilac, or all colours mixed. 6d. per packet.

Aster Daybreak.—The flowers are round as a ball, very large and full, on long stems; the colour a charming sea shell pink. The plant flowers very early and is a continuous free bloomer. 6d. per packet.

Giant Crego.—Flower of extraordinary size, beautiful colours, well formed. 6d. per packet.

Comet (Giant).—Mixed colours. Flowers resemble a Japanese Chrysanthemum, the petals being long and somewhat twisted or wavy; height, 12 to 15in. 6d. per packet.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum-Flowered.—It is very free flowering, and grows about 9 to 12 inches in height, bearing from fifteen to twenty flowers on each plant. Mixed colours. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **BELLIS** (Double Daisy).

A well-known and favourite plant for the border, doing best in moist and shady situations; $\frac{3}{4}$ -foot.

Fl. Pl. (Double Daisy).—Mixed colours. 3d. per packet.

Giant Snowball.—Beautiful double white-flowered variety. 1/- per packet.

BEGONIAS.

Begonias grow readily from seed, but as the seed is extremely small, very fine, light soil should be used in the seed-boxes or pots. This should be settled, well watered, and allowed to drain for an hour or more, when the fine seed should be dusted on the surface, and barely covered from view with very fine light soil. Keep the soil slightly moist until the young plants are well started, not allowing it to become dry or very wet at any time. As soon as the young plants are large enough, set them in small flower pots filled with fine light soil, repotting them into larger pots as they increase in size.

Finest Single Mixed.—Seed saved from exhibition flowers only; height, 18in. 1/6 per packet.

Finest Double Mixed.—Saved exclusively from stage flowers; height, 18in. 2/- per packet.

Rex.—Beautiful class of foliage Begonias; the leaves are large, handsome. 1/- per packet.

BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER.

The flowers of this rare plant are of a rich golden yellow, measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and are produced in very large trusses. The most attractive part of the flower is the large pistils, which are spread out in fan-like form, and are of a beautiful bright crimson colour. The foliage is highly decorative, similar to a very delicate Acacia. 6d. per packet.

BALSAMS.

One of the most popular of Annuals. It succeeds best in a warm, sunny position, with plenty of moisture, and is not particular to partial shade. The strains here offered cannot be surpassed. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy annuals.

Camellia-flowered.—H.A. Various; height, 12in. 6d. per packet.

Finest Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 12in. 3d. per packet.

Rose-flowered.—H.A. Various; height, 12in. 6d. per packet.

BORONIA.

Deliciously-scented Flowers. September to December.

Megastigma (H.P.).—Brown and yellow; height, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

S. **BRACHYCOME** (Swan River Daisy).

Mixed.—Beautifully free-flowering dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater proportion of the Summer with a profusion of pretty Cineraria-like flowers. Hardy Annuals, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

CALCEOLARIA.

Beautiful greenhouse plants. Sow from October to January, in well-drained pans, place in the shade, and cover the pan with a piece of glass. As soon as the seedlings show the second leaf, they should be shifted into pots, 2 inches apart; in a month they can be transplanted singly into 3-inch pots, and as they develop shift to larger-sized pots.

Grandiflora Finest Mixed.—Superb mixture of very choice varieties saved from the most brilliant and beautifully marked flowers; height, 2 ft. 2s. per packet.

Pinnata.—H.P. Yellow; height, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **CANTERBURY BELLS** (Campanula Media).

These are a highly interesting and desirable class of handsome flowering plants for the decoration of the garden. The large bells of the pure white variety are especially handsome, and should be freely grown. March to September.

Medium (Canterbury Bell).—H.B. Various; height, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

Medium Prize.—H.B. Various; height, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS.**

These handsome and showy plants are, from their brilliant colours and long duration in bloom, worthy of extensive cultivation. They are not particular as to soil, and are excellent for hot and dry climates. Hardy annuals.

Grandiflora.—A fine Perennial variety, producing very large yellow flowers; height, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

Lanceolata.—A showy, hardy perennial variety, producing large yellow flowers; excellent for cutting, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

Tinctoria.—Very showy yellow and brown flowers, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES.

Seed should be sown in pots or boxes filled with good garden loam, covering lightly, and shade from the strong rays of the sun. When the young plants are 2 or 3 inches high, they may be pricked out into small beds, shading and watering them until established. The following Autumn they must be planted out into well-prepared beds, 12 to 18 inches apart. The seed may be sown at any time between March and September.

Carnations and Picotees (Prize Mixed).—Of unrivalled quality. Saved from the finest stage flowers only. 1/6 per packet.

Double.—Extra choice; mixed. Saved from the best named flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1/- per packet.

Marguerite (Mixed).—The flowers, which are brilliant in colour, range through many beautiful shades of red, pink. 3d. packet.

Perpetual or Tree.—Finest mixed. Saved from M. Alegatiere's celebrated strain. 2/6 per packet.

NEW CARNATION (Giant of Nice).

New, Very Large Flowering, Blooming as early as the Marguerite.

The finest perpetual Carnation, and of nearly as rapid a growth as the Marguerite. Over 90 per cent. of splendid double flowers, with a large percentage of yellow. 1s. packet.

CELOSIA, or COCKSCOMB.

Elegant and free flowering plants, producing in the greatest confusion spikes of the most beautiful flowers. When grown in pots they are the most graceful of greenhouse plants. The seeds should be sown in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy annuals.

Cristata (Cockscomb).—Dwarf crimson; 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

Empress.—A splendid Cockscomb, producing gigantic combs of a rich, velvety crimson; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

Glasgow Prize.—H.A. Crimson; height, 12 ins. 6d. per packet.

Triumph of the Exposition.—The plants are of a handsome pyramidal form, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Every stem is crowned with a magnificent feathery plume of the most intensely brilliant red. 6d. per packet.

CINERARIA.

Beautiful greenhouse annuals, flowering in the Winter and early Spring; sow from October until the end of February in well-drained boxes or pans; the best soil to raise the seeds in is a mixture of peat and loam, finely sifted; fill the pans within half an inch of the rim, water carefully, then sow thinly on the surface, covering with a little fine soil; prick off the seedlings singly into 3-inch pots; when they become full of roots, shift on until flowering size is reached.

Grandiflora Splendid Mixed.—Saved from a superb collection of prize varieties only. 2s. per packet.

Hybrida, Fine Mixed.—1s. per packet.

Star Shaped, 1s. per packet.

A.S. **CENTAUREA (Cornflower).**

Good showy, hardy border annuals, succeeding well in any garden soil. Bloom all the Summer.

Very pretty, free flowering, showy hardy annuals. The Sweet Sultan varieties are sweet-scented annuals. March to September.

Centaurea Imperialis.—The flowers vary in colour from the purest white through the various shades of rose and lilac. They are of a very large size, deliciously scented, exquisitely fringed, and are freely produced on long stems which render them valuable for cutting. 6d. per packet.

Moschata Suaveolens.—H.A. Yellow; height, 18in. 3d. per packet.

Cyanus E. William.—H.A. Blue; height, 18 in. 3d. per packet.

Cyanus, Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 in. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **CHRYSANTHEMUM.**

The great and growing demand for the annual varieties brought Chrysanthemums into general favour. Exceedingly beautiful, the colours having the appearance of being laid on with a brush. All the varieties are perfectly hardy.

Annual Varieties.

Burridgeanum.—White and dark rose, very pretty; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per pkt.

Tricolor Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **CANDYTUFT.**

The whole of this class of plants are well worth growing. Should be sown early and late; transplant. They are exceedingly free blooming, and most useful for bouquets. Hardy annuals.

Empress.—H.A. White; height, 12 in. 3d. per packet.

Gibraltarica.—H.P. Lilac; height, 12 in. 6d. per packet.

Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 in. 3d. per packet.

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS

CANNA. (Indian Shot).

Most handsome foliage plants, producing magnificent spikes of flowers of various shades, well adapted for centres of large beds. They will flower freely the first year from seed, which should be soaked in warm water for several hours before sowing. Hardy perennials.

Crozy's New Hybrids.—A very great improvement upon the old class. 6d. per packet.

CLIANTHUS.

Probably the finest of our native flowers. It is comparatively easy of cultivation, requiring a light sandy soil and plenty of heat to bring out its flowers in their highest beauty. August to September.

Dampieri (Sturt's Desert Pea).—Brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the centre of the flowers; should be sown where it is to remain, as it will not easily transplant. Biennial trailer. 6d. pkt.

Punicens (New Zealand Glory Pea).—H.P. Red; height, 6 ft. 6d. per packet.

Punicens Alba.—H.P. New white flowering variety, specially fine. 6d. per packet

CLARKIA.

An exceedingly useful class of hardy annuals. Can be sown at any time. Admirably suited for sowing in patches and mixed borders; very easy of cultivation.

Pulchella Alba.—White, 1½ft. 3d. per packet.

Pulchella fl. pl.—Double pink and white; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

S.

COSMOS.

The flowers are borne profusely in loose clusters, and present a charming appearance, embracing all shades of red, white, and purple, and lavender. If sown early in the Spring, they will commence blooming in the Autumn, and continue to bloom into Winter. September to November.



Lady Lennox.—A particularly large variety, rose. 6d.

Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 3ft. 3d. per packet.

Klondike.—A true golden yellow Cosmos; a rich type. Foliage somewhat more dense than other forms. Flowers 2 or 3 inches in diameter, on graceful stems. 6d. per packet.

Mammoth Flowering Mixed.—The flowers of this superb strain measure from 4 to 5 inches across. The colours range from pure white through shades of pink, deep rose, and crimson, to light red. 6d. per packet.

"Midsummer Giants."—The flowers of this new Cosmos appear in several shades that have never been known before, such as apple blossom, flesh pink and orange pink—in fact, almost every shade of pink—and in glistening white. I can assure prospective purchasers an even blending of all shades, even in a single packet. Price, 1/- packet, posted.

NEW CRESTED VARIETY (Mixed Colors).

New Crested.—An excellent new strain, which will become a great favourite in our gardens. The centre of the flower is very prettily frilled, and is surrounded with a row of broad single petals, the effect being very dainty and attractive. 6d. per small packet.

S.

CYCLAMEN.

The Cyclamen is one of our most beautiful Winter and Spring flowering plants. The seed may be sown from March to August in well-drained pots or pans filled with light rich, sandy soil, covering it to a depth of a quarter of an inch. The pots should then be placed in a frame until the young plants make their appearance. When the young plants are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted into small pots, shifting them into larger as these fill with roots.

Mixed.—Splendid strain. 1/- per packet.

Persicum Grandiflorum.—Remarkable for the unusually large size of the flowers, substance, finish, and form of the petals. Mixed, 2/6 per packet.

CLIMBERS.

Perennial Varieties.

Centrosema Grandiflora (Butterfly Pea).—A hardy vine of rare and exquisite beauty, thriving in the poorest of soils. The seed should be soaked in boiling water for twelve hours before sowing. (S.) 6d. per packet.

Clematis, Mixed.—Hardy well-known climbers for training on walls, trellises, etc. (S.) 3d. per packet.

Cobaea Scandens.—A rapid growing climber, with large purple lilac bell-shaped flowers; very showy. (S.) 6d. per packet.

Dolichos Lignosus.—Well-known hardy climbing plant, of free growth, flowering in clusters; purple. Very useful for covering unsightly fences, etc. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

Dolichos Lablab Albus.—White. 3d. per packet.

Eccremocarpus Scabra.—Splendid climber; valuable for trellis-work, etc. (S.) 3d. per packet.

Ipomoea Leari (Blue Dawn).—A very free-flowering and rapid growing climber; flowers, bright blue. The best of all the Ipomoeas. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.

Lophospermum Scandens.—A hardy ornamental climber, with handsome Flox-Glove-like flowers of a rosy-purple colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.

Mandevilla Suaveolens.—A vigorous-growing climber, with beautiful white trumpet-shaped flowers, which are very fragrant. (S.) 6d. per packet.

Maurandia Barclayana.—A very graceful climber, with dense foliage and masses of flowers suspended in clusters; flowers deep violet. (S.) 3d. per packet.

Maurandia Albiflora.—Pure white, very fine. 6d. per packet.

Maurandia Fine Mixed.—3d. per packet.

Passiflora Edulis (Passion Fruit).—A well-known climbing plant, the fruit of which is very delicious. A very quick grower. (S.) 3d. per packet.

Lathyrus (Everlasting Pea).—Well known plants of rapid growth and easy culture, very useful as cut flowers, and excellent for covering rustic work and wire arches or in the wild garden over roots and tree stumps.

Lathyrus Latifolius (Red Everlasting Pea).—Hardy Perennials. Height, 5 to 6 feet. 3d. per packet.

Lathyrus Albus (White Everlasting Pea).—Hardy perennials. Height, 5 to 6 feet. 6d. per packet.

Lathyrus, Fine Mixed Varieties.—3d. per packet.

Lathyrus Pubescens.—This variety is entirely distinct, and is of great merit, being a magnificent, vigorous-growing perennial. The plants are literally covered with long spikes of bloom of a lovely pale blue. Most of the flowers are exquisitely shaded with lavender. Seed, 6d. per packet; strong plants, at 1s. each.

Phaseolus Caracalla (Snail Flower).—A pretty and most singular flowering climbing plant, producing fine spikes of lilac coloured flowers, which are curiously curled and twisted. (S.) 6d. per packet.

Tacsonia, Van Volemi (Var. Passion Flower).—A very pretty, quick-growing climber, with scarlet flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.

CLIMBERS.—Annual Varieties.

Convolvulus Major.—Mixed handsome climbers; indispensable for trellises, verandahs, etc. (S.) 3d. per packet.

Humulus Variegated (Variegated Japanese Hop).—A new variety, with beautiful variegated leaves, varying from silvery white to dark green. 6d. per packet.

Ipomoea Hybrida (New Hybrid Moon Flower).—Often measures 5 or 6 inches across. They open in the early evening, and continue in great effect until twelve o'clock the next morning. (S.) 6d. per packet.

Mina Lobata.—A charming and luxuriant climber, with very singular, attractive, and beautiful flowers. Colour vivid red, changing to creamy white. Sow from September to December. (S.) 6d. packet.

Nasturtium.—Tall, mixed. Fine hardy climbers; for covering unsightly fences, trellis-work, etc. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

Peas, Eckford's New Mixed.—See Sweet Peas.

Pea, Sweet.—Mixed. See Sweet Peas.

A S.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA.

A beautiful hardy perennial, known as the Yellow Cosmos. March to September. Height, 3 feet. 3d. per packet.

S. **COLEUS.**

Carefully saved from the newest and most striking varieties, and being treated in the same way as tuberous-rooted Begonias, form nice plants for the greenhouse or drawing room, their exquisite and varied markings, and variegations making them highly interesting. Beautiful foliage plants. October to December.

Extra Fine Mixed.—G.A. Height, 12 inches. 1/6 per packet.
From Show Varieties.—G.A. Height, 12 inches. 2/6 per packet.
Mixed.—G.A. Height, 12 inches. 6d. per packet.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur).

A lovely class of border plants; very stately and attractive. The seeds should be sown in February, March, or April, as they are bad keepers. When large enough, transplant into rich moist soil in sheltered positions. Protect well from slugs and snails.

New Perennial Hybrids.—These stately border plants have been much improved of late years, and the strain offered is saved from a fine collection of named varieties. The flowers are of various shades, from white and sky blue to rich dark blue and purple. 6d. packet.
Formosum.—Deep genietian-blue, with white eye. Hardy annual. 6d. packet.

Butterfly.—Violet flowers are very effective. 1 foot. 6d. packet.

DAHLIA.

These exceedingly showy and useful plants are most desirable and effective for back lines in flower borders or planting in shrubberies, not only from their stately habit of growth, but from the profuse manner in which they throw a successional supply of handsome, bright-coloured flowers. Hardy perennials.

Cactus.—H.P. Various; height, 3 feet. 1/- per packet.
Double.—Choicest mixed. 5 feet. 6d. per packet.
Single.—Finest mixed, 5 feet. 6d. per packet.

DIMORPHOTHECA (Orange River Daisy).

Aurantiaea.—A rare and extremely showy annual from South Africa, with brilliant orange-gold, Marguerite-like flowers. It is a most profuse bloomer, and has a very neat branching habit, growing twelve or fifteen inches high. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **DIGITALIS. (Foxglove).**

A very showy and handsome genus of plants, suitable for back-grounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs. Hardy perennials.

Finest Mixed.—3 feet. 3d. per packet.
Gloxinoides.—Mixed, 3 feet. 3d. per packet.
Ivery's Fine Spotted Varieties.—Mixed. A magnificent strain, 3 feet. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **DIANTHUS.**

The Dianthus deserves a place in every garden. It is, in fact, one of the most useful plants, furnishing an abundance of gay and pretty flowers. If sown during March or April they will commence flowering early in Summer, and continue until late in the Autumn. When the plants run to seed they may be cut down to within two or three inches of the ground; by this means they will bloom again the following year. March to September.

Chinensis Chinese, Pink Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 12 inches.
Crimson Belle.—H.P. Dark red; height, 12 inches. 6d. per packet.
Diadematus (Diadem Pink).—H.P. Striped white; height, 12 inches.
Eastern Queen.—H.P. Rose and white; height, 12 inches. 6d. per packet.
Heddwigl.—H.P. Various; height, 12 inches. 3d. per packet.
Laciniatus, Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 12 inches. 3d. per packet.
Mourning Cloak.—H.P. Black purple; height, 12 inches. 6d. per packet.
Plumaris (Pheasant's Eye).—H.P. White, red centre; height, 12 inches.

Everlastings.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Acroclinium Album.—Pure silvery white daisy-like flowers. Valuable for Winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be cut before they are fully expanded; 1 foot. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.
Acroclinium Album fl. pl.—Double white; 1 foot. Produces about 53 per cent. of doubles. 6d. per packet.
Acroclinium Album Roseum.—Bright rose, 1 foot. 3d. per packet.
Acroclinium Album fl. pl.—Double rose, 1 foot. Produces about 50 per cent. of doubles. 6d. per packet.
Ammobium Grandiflorum.—A beautiful everlasting plant, bearing large white flowers. Useful when dried for bouquets; 2 feet. (A.)
Globe Amaranth.—Mixed Varieties. Very showy and handsome everlastings. Commonly known as "Bachelor's Button."
Helichrysum Minimum Album fl. pl.—Double white; 1 foot. 6d.
Rhodanthe Maculata Alba.—Pure silvery white. 1½ feet. 3d. per packet.
Rhodante Manglesi.—Pretty rose-coloured flowers; 1½ feet.
Statice Suwari.—A beautiful variety. Each plant throws up 10 to 15 spikes, about 16 inches long, of bright rose-coloured flowers; 1½ feet. (S.) 3d. per packet.
Xeranthemum Annum.—Mixed; 1½ feet. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **ESCHSCHOLTZIA** (California Poppy).

Very profuse blooming plants, of extremely rich and beautiful colours. March to September.

Californica Alba.—H.A. White; height, 18 inches. 3d. per packet.
Crocea.—H.A. Orange; height, 18 inches. 6d. per packet.
Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 inches. 3d. per packet.

FREESIA.

Handsome sweet-scented bulbous plants, splendid for cutting; easily grown from seed. September to December.

Fine Mixed.—H.P.; B.B. Various; height, 6 inches. 6d. per packet.
Refracta Alba.—H.P., B.B. White; height, 6 inches. 6d. per packet.

S. **FUCHSIA.**

Saved from a very choice selection. September to December.

Double and Single Prize Varieties in Fine Mixture.—H.P. Various; height, 3 feet. 2/- per packet.

Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 3 feet. 1/- per packet.

FORGET-ME-NOT (See Myosotis.)

FOXGLOVE. (See Digitalis.)

GAILLARDIA.

A very handsome class of plants, resembling miniature Sunflowers, much used for buttonholes and bouquets. September to December. G. Lorenziana and the new perennial hybrids are very handsome varieties.

Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 3 feet. 3d. per packet.
Grandiflora Picta.—H.P. Various; height, 18 inches. 6d. per packet.
Lorenziana, Double.—H.A. Various; height, 12 inches. 3d. per packet.
New Perennial Hybrids.—H.P. Various; height, 18 inches. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **CODETIA.**

Magnificent class of free-flowering hardy annuals, deserving of the most extensive culture. Lady Albemarle and Duchess of Albany are especially worthy of notice, the flowers being of immense size and charming appearance. March to September.

Duchess of Albany.—H.A. Satiny white; height, 18 inches. 3d. per packet.
Finest Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 inches. 3d. per packet.
Lady Albemarle.—H.A. Dark crimson; height, 18 inches. 3d. per packet.
The Bride.—H.A. Crimson and white; height, 18 inches. 3d. per packet.

Grasses.—Ornamental.

A Border of Ornamental Grasses only is a very beautiful sight, and can be recommended to all who have room for such. To cut for Bouquets and Vases, most of them are highly prized, as they form a valuable Winter decoration.

Agrostis Nebulosa.—Very ornamental grass, of graceful habits, suitable for bouquets and vases, 1½ ft. Hardy annual. 3d. per packet.
Briza maxima.—Large quaking grass, 1 ft. Hardy annual. 3d. per pkt.
Eragrostis elegans (Love Grass).—Very ornamental, and suitable for bouquets; 1 ft. Hardy annual. 3d. per packet.
Eulalia Japonica.—Magnificent giant grass, with pale violet panicles; 5ft. Hardy perennial. 8 to 10 ft. 3d. per packet.
Festuca rigida.—Very pretty dwarf grass, suitable for bouquets and edgings, ½ ft. Hardy.
Gynerium Argentum (Pampas Grass).—Bears magnificent plumes, greatly used for decorative purposes. Hardy perennial; 8 to 10 ft.
Hordeum jubatum.—The handsome plumes of this variety look well in bouquets; 1½ ft. Hardy annual. 3d. per packet.
Lagurus ovatus (Hare's Tail Grass).—Indispensable for bouquets; 1½ ft. Hardy annual. 3d. per packet.
Panicum Plicatum.—Very graceful; 3 ft. Hardy annual. 3d. per packet.
Stipa Pinnata (Feather Grass).—It presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant for bouquets; 2 ft. Hardy perennial. 3d. per packet.

S. **GLOXINIA.**

Beautiful free-flowering greenhouse plants. Sow early in Spring and Summer, under glass, in well-drained pans filled with fibrous loam. As soon as the plants are large enough to lift, transplant round the edge of large-sized pots; when they have made a little more growth they must again be shifted, this time singly, into 3-inch pots, and so on, until the flowering size is reached.

Extra Choice Mixed.—A superb mixture of all classes, including the newest and best varieties. 1/6 per packet.

GERBERA, NEW HYBRIDS.

I have been able to obtain a further supply of seed, which, my tests show, grow well, and I am pleased to be able to again offer this. They are hybrids of the favourite Gerbera Jamesoni, and include a great range of colours, from pure white through shades of pale yellow, red and salmon to orange-rose, scarlet and crimson. The flowers are well formed and borne on long strong stems, making them admirably suitable for all kinds of floral decoration. 1/6 per packet.

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS

ORNAMENTAL COURDS.

Ornamental Gourds make excellent climbers, whilst the fruit they produce is remarkable as regards shape and markings. Whether on trellis-work or trained on walls, they never fail to excite admiration. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Annuals. 6d. per packet.

Dish Cloth.—The fruit grows about 2 feet long. The interior membrane is serviceable for a variety of household purposes, being used as a dish cloth or a sponge.

Nest Egg.—A rapid-growing climber, producing fruit exactly the size, colour, and shape of an egg; very useful for nest eggs.

Orange, or True Mock Orange.—A beautiful and rapid climber, quickly covering trellises. Fruit the size and shape of an orange.

Oriental Mixed.—H.A. Climber. September to December. 6d. per packet.

Sugar Trough.—A very large gourd, holding from four to ten gallons, with a hard and thick shell, but light and durable.

GLADIOLUS.

Giant Flowering Hybrids.—Extra large flowers of perfect form and of the greatest beauty, embracing a range of diversified colouring through the various shades of blue, red, pink, etc., the blue shades being particularly novel and beautiful. 1/- per packet.

Lemoines Large Flowered Hybrids.—All sorts, finest mixed. 6d.

Gandavensis Hybrids, Mixed.—Many beautiful varieties. 6d. per packet.

GEUM, MRS. BRADSHAW.

Geum, Mrs. Bradshaw.—The plant in appearance reminds one of a strawberry with divided foliage held upright by stiff leaf stems. The flowers make their first appearance in December, and continue without interruption until the Autumn; it is free flowering. The flowers are of a rich brilliant crimson, and when fully open show a golden disc, which helps to illuminate the rich colour of the petals. They are excellent for cutting, and are becoming very popular. It is a beautiful double flower, the form of a perfect Ranunculus. Seed, 6d. packet. Plants available throughout the year, 1/6 dozen, posted.

A Splendid American Novelty in Grasses.



PURPLE FEATHER GRASS.

One of the most ornamental decorative grasses ever introduced, as useful for hall or table adornment as many a palm. The graceful narrow recurving leaves are produced in succession by hundreds, and are overtopped by elegant feathery plumes a foot long. Seeds should be sown in Spring. This novelty has been greatly admired wherever shown. 6d. per packet.

GYPSOPHILA.

Extremely light and graceful hardy plants of easy growth. Useful also in pots for decorative purposes, and in a cut state to mix with other flowers; height, 18 in.

Elegans.—Hardy annual; white and pink flowers. 3d. per packet.

Paniculata.—A profuse flowering hardy perennial. 3d. per packet.

S.

HIBISCUS.

Very brilliant and attractive. September to December.
Africanus Major.—H.A. Cream; height, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.
Fine Mixed.—Various; height, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S.

HOLLYHOCK.

Ought to be planted in good soil; they grow from 9 to 10 ft. in height, and flower the second year from seed. March to September.
Chater's Prize.—H.P. Various; height, 9 ft. 1/- per packet.
Extra Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 9 ft. 6d. per packet.
Fine Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 9 ft. 3d. per packet.

S.

HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIAEFOLIA.

A beautiful annual, bright yellow tulip-like flowers supported on long stems; useful for cutting. A great acquisition; seed germinates very slowly; 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

Giant Summer flowering Hyacinth, of robust growth, producing spikes 3 ft. long, of white bell-shaped flowers; height, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S.

HESPERUS (Sweet Rocket).

Handsome hardy perennials. March to September.
Alba.—Various; height, 2 feet. 3d. per packet.

INCARVILLEA DELAVAYL.

Beautiful and interesting plants, that deserve to be more widely known. The flowers are produced on stout stalks about 3 feet high, and are of a rosy carmine colour, spotted with yellow; the throat is brown. A half-hardy perennial. 6d. per packet.

A.S.

IRIS KAEMPFERI.

Very beautiful; my seed was saved from a celebrated collection. March to September.
Splendid Mixed.—H.P. B.B. Various; height, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

KOCHIA TRICHOPHYLLA. (Summer Cypress).

This beautiful annual bush is rapidly coming into prominence. It grows 2 to 2½ feet high, and resembles a closely clipped ornamental evergreen. The globe-shaped or pyramidal bushes are close and compact, and of a pleasing light green colour. The plant may be grown singly or in the form of a hedge or background. In early Autumn the whole bush becomes carmine or blood red, hence the name of Mexican Fire Plant or Burning Bush. 6d. per packet.

S.

LANTANA.

Mixed.—Shrubby bedding plants, with large heads of flowers of various colours; 4ft. Hardy perennials. 3d. per packet.

LARKSPUR.

All the varieties of Larkspur are hardy, very showy, and suitable for bedding. Emperor and hyacinth-flowered are very desirable varieties, the beautiful spikes of brilliant coloured flowers making a fine display.
Emperor, Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 in. 3d. per packet.
Hyacinth Flowered.—H.A. various; height, 18 in. 3d. per packet.

A.

LEPTOSYNE MARITIMA.

(Giant Yellow Marguerite.)

A valuable acquisition, as it is covered with large golden-yellow flowers (much larger than a Marguerite) right through the Winter, when flowers are at a premium. Excellent for cutting. Hardy annual, 3ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S.

LINARIA.

Exceedingly pretty dwarf plants, with small Antirrhinum-shaped flowers, useful for borders and rockeries. Hardy annual.
Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy).—A very pretty perennial trailing species for covering rockwork; flowers rich violet. 6d. per packet.
Reticulata Aurea Purpurea.—Large heads of yellow and maroon flowers; very effective, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

S.

LINUM (Flowering Flax).

Excellent for clumps or edgings; one of the best and most showy plants for bedding. Hardy annuals.
Coeruleum.—Blue, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
Flavum.—Yellow, free-flowering perennial; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
Rubrum.—Brilliant scarlet; 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S.

LOBELIA.

Beautiful little plants; their dwarf habit and free-blooming qualities and effective appearance render them invaluable for beds or edgings. When planted in masses they make a grand display, the plants being covered with bloom. March to September.
Crystal Palace Compacta.—H.A. Dark blue; height, 6in. 6d. per packet.
Erinus Gracilis.—H.A. Blue; height, 6 in. 3d. per packet.
Emperor William.—H.A. Dark blue; height, 4 in. 6d. per packet.
Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 6 in. 3d. per packet.

A.S.

LUPINS.

The ordinary varieties of garden Lupins are dear to everyone, and few plants are more interesting, from the neatness of their foliage and graceful spikes of bloom; 3 ft. Hardy annuals.

Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

Nanus.—H.A. Blue; height, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

Perennial Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S.

LUNARIA BIENNIS (Honesty).

Very pretty. March to September.

Alba.—H.B. White; height, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

Mixed.—H.B. Various; height, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

MATTHIOLA (Evening Scented Stock).

Bicornis.—A very pretty little plant of delicious fragrance, as soon as the sun has set. Lilac; 1 ft. Hardy annual. 3d. per packet.

MIMULUS.

Well-known hardy perennials and general favourites, thriving best in rather moist situations; those grown for the beauty of their flowers are better when treated as half-hardy annuals.

Queen's Prize.—Beautiful large flowers, of many brilliant colours. Height, 9 in. 6d. per packet.

Moschatus (Musk).—3d. per packet.

A.S.

MARIGOLD.

Showy annuals, suitable for beds or borders.

African Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 in. 3d. per packet.

French Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 in. 3d. per packet.

French Legion of Honour.—A single variety, producing flowers of a bright golden yellow colour, relieved by a broad purple blotch. Very novel; 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

Giant Tree.—Strong grower, producing abundance of flower; variety of colours. 6d. per packet.

MIGNONETTE.

Well-known Hardy Annuals with Sweet-scented Flowers.

Bismarck.—A Mignonette bearing reddish coloured flowers nearly double the size of the popular Machet variety, from which it originated. The flowers are pyramidal in shape, well coloured, and highly perfumed. The foliage is rich and slightly crumpled. It is well adapted to pot culture. 6d. per packet.

Crimson Queen.—Deep red spikes of flowers. Height, 1 ft. 3d. per pkt.

Machet.—A dwarf red flowered variety of sturdy growth, fine for pot culture. Height, 9 in. 6d. per packet.

Large-Flowering.—Vigorous, tall, and free-growing, having long spikes of yellow and orange flowers. 3d. per packet.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM TRICOLOR.

Mixed.—Dwarf spreading annuals, with large, showy, single flowers, of pink and white, succeeding well in dry situations. 6d. packet.

MARTYNIA.

Fragrans.—Hardy annual with large Gloxinia-like flowers, which are followed by fruit of a curious shape. Height, 18 in. 3d. per packet.

NEMESIA.

Free-flowering, bushy, half-hardy annual, about 12 inches in height; growing well in any rich soil. Sow under glass early in Spring, and transplant the seedlings in October and November.

Strumosa Grandiflora.—Mixed colours, including white, pale yellow, crimson, and an almost endless diversity of intermediate shades. 6d.

NEMOPHILA.

This is one of the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf-growing hardy Annuals. All the varieties have a neat, compact, and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colours most strikingly beautiful.

Insignis.—The variety most frequently grown; beautiful light blue flowers, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

All Varieties Mixed.—½ ft. 3d. packet.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not.)

These beautiful little flowers are well known and highly esteemed. They succeed best in moist situations. Hardy perennials.

Alba.—H.P. White; height, 12 in. 3d. per packet.

Alpestris (Forget-me-not).—H.P. Blue; height, 12 in. 3d. per packet.

Fine Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 12 in. 3d. per packet.

MUSK.

Moschatus.—The well-known scented variety. Flowers bright yellow; largely grown in pots; ½-foot. 6d. per packet.

A.S.

NICELLA.

(Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-the-Bush.)

Very interesting, free-flowering plants, with curious-looking flowers and seed pods. 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals.

Miss Jekyll.—A fine variety, producing an abundance of long-stemmed flowers, which are of a clear Cornflower blue, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

Mixed.—3d. per packet.

S.

NASTURTIIUM.

(Tall or Climbing Varieties.)

Nasturtium, Tall, Mixed.—Fine, hardy climbers, for covering unsightly fences, trellis-work, etc. 3d. per packet.

Tall, Variegated-leaved, Mixed.—The leaves are beautifully variegated with yellow, white, and green, and form a striking contrast to the various coloured flowers. 6d. per packet.

(TOM THUMB VARIETIES.)

These dwarf varieties are all hardy Annuals, and excellent for bedding or borders, forming compact plants about 1 foot high. They bloom profusely, and the rich and varied colours make a brilliant show. All are of the easiest culture.

Empress of India.—Deep crimson flowers, dark foliage. 3d. per packet.

Mixed Tom Thumb.—This includes many distinct and showy colours, having both light and dark types of foliage in mixture. 3d.

S.

PASSIFLORA (Passion Flower).

Hardy Perennial climbers, suitable for covering fences.

Coerulea Grandiflora.—Pretty blue and white flowers. 3d. per packet.

Eduilis.—Chiefly grown for the well-known passion fruit. 3d. per packet.

A.S.

PELARGONIUM (Geranium).

Beautiful showy free-blooming plants, saved from the finest named varieties. Hardy Perennials.

Large-flowered, or Show.—Choicest mixed. 2/- per packet.

Zonale.—Finest mixed. The ordinary single well-known Geranium. 6d. per packet.

A.S.

PENTSTEMON.

Handsome herbaceous Perennials, and deservedly rising in repute as bedding plants, their long tubular flowers being very ornamental.

Mixed.—Height, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

Grandiflora, Mixed.—A beautiful strain, producing very brilliant flowers of large size, 3 ft. 1/- per packet.

A.S.

PETUNIA.

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants equal the Petunia in effectiveness. They commence flowering early and continue a sheet of bloom throughout the whole season until killed by frost; easily cultivated, only requiring a rich soil and sunny position.

The flower, from its beauty, fragrance, and duration in bloom, is a great favourite, and equally effective whether grown in pots or in mixed borders.

Hybrida Mixed.—Various colours, good for bedding. 3d. packet.

Giants of California.—A giant strain of great size, often 4 to 5 in. across. Most of the flowers are either ruffled or fringed on the edges, but their chief merits are the many varieties of colours. Some of the colours are rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades. Highly recommended. 1/6 per packet.

Giant Double Mixed.—About 30 per cent. of the seedlings yield enormous double flowers of almost globular shape, the diameter varying between 5½ and 6½ in. When well grown these gigantic flowers, in spite of their size, are produced in great numbers. 1/6 per packet.

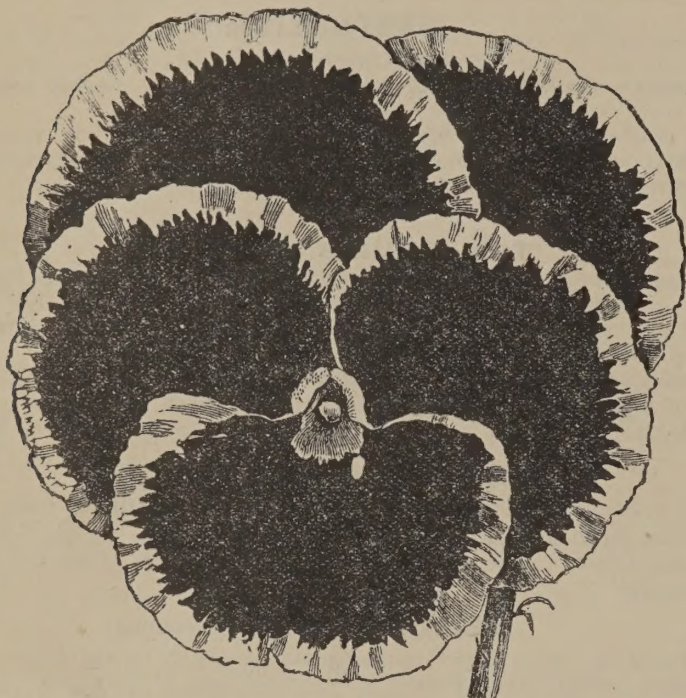
Grandiflora Fimbriata, fl. pl.—Double fringed, large, flowering, comprising many shades of colour. 2/6 per packet.

Single Fringed Finest Mixed.—Beautiful, large, single flowers embracing all colours, from pure white to the darkest blue and crimson. All the flowers are beautifully fringed and delicately and distinctly veined. 1/- per packet.

PANSIES

The Pansy is a universal favourite, the rich velvety flowers of many brilliant colours being produced from early Spring until late in Autumn. For early Spring flowering the seed should be sown in February, March or April, and the seedlings protected through the Winter months; for Summer and Autumn flowering sow in August, September, and October.

I have spared neither expense nor trouble in procuring direct from the most noted growers of Pansies in England and France the finest strains obtainable, and have every confidence in recommending them as being very superior. The following will be found the most complete list offered:—



BUGNOT'S EXHIBITION.

This variety has proved to be the finest Pansy in cultivation. The flowers are of enormous size, and beautifully spotted and blotched, so beautiful that no description or praise can do justice to them. They are what may be termed prize winners, and all intending exhibitors that cultivate this variety will be successful if the methods of cultivation are carried out properly. It is the only variety of Pansy that is saved from exhibition blooms. 2/- per packet.

BATH'S EMPRESS.

Comprising the magnificent varieties specially selected from the Queen's Garden at Frogmore. This selection is more striking and rich in colours than any Pansies yet sent out, and more floriferous than most of the leading named fancy varieties. 1/6 per packet.

MASTERPIECE.

This strain represents really the highest perfection yet attained in the Giant Five-spotted Pansies, and for this reason it has been named "Masterpiece." The plants are strong growers, bushy and compact, and flower freely well into the summer. The enormous large flowers, which are borne well above the foliage on strong stems, possess great substance. 1/- per packet.

Mammoth Striped Parisian.—New popular strain, handsome, large flowering. 6d. per packet.

Scarlet King.—The brightest scarlet Pansy in existence, very strong flower stem. 6d. per packet.

Prize Exhibition Mixed.—No mixture in the world is so consistent in producing such a large percentage of high-class blooms as this mixture. The hundreds of testimonials received from time to time from all parts of Australia, and the numerous prizes it has won, prove the high quality of this strain. 2/6 per packet.

Fine Mixed.—Containing several named varieties. 6d. per packet.

NEW GIANT MADAME PERRET. (The Wine Pansy.)

This strain is specially distinguished from other Pansies by the plant being full and spreading, with very broad and extremely dark green leaves. The colour of the blossoms ranges through all the shades of red, from a pink to a fine deep purple, with an intermediate bright red edged with white. The extraordinary size of the flowers, which reach as much as 3 to 3½ in. in diameter, make it a novelty that is sure to be sought after by lovers of Pansies. 1/- per packet.

A.S. PAEONIA CHINENSIS.

Hardy plants; produce large rose-like flowers of many shades. My seed was saved from a celebrated collection. March to September. The seed is slow in germinating.

Mixed.—H. P. Various; height, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

Splendid.—H. P. Various; height, 3 ft. 1/- per packet.

A.S. PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

The several varieties of this flower are noted for the extreme richness of colour, profuseness of blossom, and length of duration in bloom; of first-rate habit, and whether in clumps or masses, look equally beautiful. No garden should be without this favourite, for if sown from August to November it will bloom continuously throughout the Summer and Autumn. Hardy Annuals.

Grandiflora.—Large flowering Phlox, extra large flowers, mixed colours. 6d. packet.

Dwarf "Cecily," Mixed.—A splendid new large flowering strain of very dwarf and compact growth. The flowers are as large as the "Grandiflora" type; for pot culture and for edgings it is unsurpassed, ½ ft. 6d. packet.

Splendens.—Large crimson flowers, white centre. 6d. packet.

Cuspidata Mixed.—Flowers of regular star-like form, colour varied and beautiful. 6d. per packet.

S. PHASEOLUS CARACALLA

Hardy Perennial climber with curious shaped flowers of a light purple and white colour. 6d. per packet.

POPPY

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Double Carnation, Mixed.—The flowers are very double, and slightly fringed, 2¼ ft. 3d. per packet.

Dainty Lady.—A charming shade of rosy mauve, with a dark metallic blotch in the base of each petal. It grows about 2 ft. high, and bears flowers 4 to 5 in. across. Highly recommended. 6d. packet.

Glaucum (Tulip Poppy).—A very distinct and beautiful variety, producing flowers of the most vivid scarlet, 1¼ ft. 3d. per packet.

Shirley.—A fine strain of the Ranunculus-flowered family (semi-double) of marvellous beauty. The colours range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine, etc., 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

The Mikado (Striped Japanese Poppy).—A very attractive double fringed variety, white at the base, shading off to pink and rose above. 3d. per packet.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

Nudicaule Album (White Iceland Poppy).—This is one of the most hardy plants in cultivation, either for decorative purposes or cutting, having pure white flowers, and forming a compact plant, 1 ft. 6d.

Nudicaule (Yellow Iceland Poppy).—Beautiful clear yellow, 1 ft. 6d.

Iceland Poppies.—Mixed. 6d. per packet.

Oriental (The Large Oriental Poppy).—The showy deep crimson flowers have a conspicuous black blotch on each petal, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

The seed of the Perennial Varieties takes a long time to germinate. Should be sown in a cool, well sheltered position, shaded from the sun, and barely covered with peaty loam.

PRIMULAS.

For early flowering, sow the seed in September and October, and for late use up till end of January in well-drained pots or pans. As soon as seedlings are large enough to handle, prick off into pans or boxes, giving plenty of drainage. When plants are about an inch high, they must be potted off singly into three-inch pots, and again in four weeks into six-inch pots, which is the flowering size. The seed of *Primulus* sometimes takes a considerable time to germinate.

The following varieties have been saved from the finest strains only:—

Finest Fringed Mixed.—A superb mixture of all the finest named varieties. Height, 9 inches. 1/6 per packet.

Primula Obconica Grandiflora.—These new, large flowering or grandiflora varieties are great improvements, producing trusses of large fringed edge flowers nearly double the size of older type, containing several colours, including lavender, blush pink, white, rose, etc. Mixed colours, 1/- packet.

Primula Malacoides.—This very pretty introduction is quite hardy when grown in a sheltered position out of doors, but is seen at its best when cultivated as a pot plant in a cool greenhouse. The flowers are of a delicate shade of lavender, produced in whorls on tall, graceful spikes in great profusion. 6d. packet.

POLYANTHUS.

Charming early Spring flowering plants, perfectly hardy and very effective in lines, beds or masses. They succeed best in rich soil, and in a somewhat moist and partially-shaded position. The seed should be sown in shallow pans or boxes, and be stood in a cool frame or shaded place outside. Sown early in Spring, the plants will flower in 12 months.

Gold Laced.—Flowers are very rich, each petal is edged with golden yellow. Height, 6 inches. 1/- packet.

New Giant Strain.—Flowers large, on long foot stalks, brilliant and very varied in colour. 1/- packet.

POLYANTHUS PRIMROSE.

Large Flowered Bedding Hybrids (Bunch-flowered Primrose).—This distinct and beautiful type should be grown in every garden. It is unrivalled as a spring-flowering border plant, producing a beautiful display of rich and varied colours. The blooms are much larger than the ordinary Primrose. The plants are hardier, and have a much longer duration of bloom. The finest strain procurable for bedding purposes, of dwarf, upright habit. Finest Mixed, 6d. per packet.

PRIMROSE.

Well-known early Spring flowering, hardy perennials of the easiest culture, being most at home in rather shaded spots. The hybrids now offered are possessed of extremely rich and varied colours, as well as excellent constitution.

Superb Hybrids.—Large flowers containing many bright and beautiful shades of colour. 6d. per packet.

Blue Flowered.—The most prominent feature of these Primroses is the remarkable colour, which is developed into many shades of blue, from pale lavender to deep violet. 1/- per packet.

Yellow (Common Primrose).—3d. per packet.

PORTULACA.

A beautiful class of half-hardy annuals, specially adapted for shallow soils; they are charming dwarf plants for dry sunny situations and exposed rockwork, flowering profusely during the hottest weather. Height, 3 inches.

Extra Selected Double Mixed.—Saved from a splendid collection. 6d. packet.

Finest Single Mixed.—Large variety of brilliant colour. 3d. per packet.

PYRETHRUM.

Aureum (Golden Feather).—Dwarf-growing plants, with bright golden yellow foliage, suitable for borders and edgings; height, 9 inches. 3d. per packet.

Roseum Mixed (Persian Insect Powder Plant).—Handsome herbaceous perennials, with large single and semi-double flowers of various colours, excellent for cutting; height, 18 inches. 6d. per packet.

RHODANTHE (Everlasting.)

Hardy Annuals, blooming through the Spring and well into the Summer. The flowers, if cut before quite full, are excellent for decorative purposes or bouquets.

Alba.—White. Height, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

Manglesl.—Rose. Height, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

Fine Mixed.—Height, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. RICINUS (Castor Oil Plant).

Half-hardy Annuals, with ornamental foliage.

Finest Mixed.—Height, 3 to 7 ft. 3d. per packet.

A. ROMNEYA. (Californian Poppy.)

Coulteri.—Hardy Perennial, with large pure white flowers. 6d.

S. RUDBECKIA.

Bicolor Superba.—A garden Annual, about 2 ft. high, long-stemmed, golden-yellow flowers, with maroon spots. Effective and fine for cutting. 6d. per packet.

A.S. SALPICLOSSIS.

Beautiful, large-flowering plants, with remarkably handsome flowers, curiously marked and pencilled. Hardy Annuals.

Emperor.—Finest mixed. It forms only one single leading stem, which often grows as thick as a finger, and bears on its end a bouquet of the most beautiful flowers. Every one of them is richly veined with gold, and considerably larger than those of the old "Grandiflora" type. 6d. per packet.

Grandiflora.—Finest mixed. 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. SCHIZANTHUS.

Beautiful showy, compact plants; suitable for beds and borders. From their curious and fantastic form they resemble the Orchid, 1 to 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals.

Hybridus Grandiflorus, Mixed.—Very few annuals can compare with the floriferousness and the beautiful colours of this charming variety. 6d. per packet.

Wisetonensis.—These wonderfully showy plants are of great effect in the mass, they are also most handsome individually; the ground colour is mostly white, dotted with delicate rose, while the upper lip is adorned in the centre by a spot varying in shade between golden-yellow, carmine, rose, and bright brown. Hardy Annuals. 6d. per packet.

A.S. SCABIOSA. (Sweet Scabious.)

Well-known hardy plants; very useful for cut flowers.

Caucasica Alba.—A splendid large-flowered white Perennial variety; most useful for cut bloom, 2 ft. 1/- packet.

Snowball.—A very fine pure white Annual variety. 6d. packet.

Tall Mixed.—Hardy Annuals, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

Dwarf Mixed.—Hardy Annuals, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

Azure Fairy.—Blue, hardy, the best grown. 6d. packet.

SALVIA.

Bonfire.—A greatly improved *Salvia splendens*, the spikes in many cases being over 15 inches long, and freely produced all over the plants. The vivid scarlet colour of the flower is very striking. 6d. per packet.

Patens.—Rich intense blue, most beautiful variety. 6d. per packet.

SWEET WILLIAM.

Well-known hardy biennials, excellent for borders, producing large heads of beautifully coloured flowers.

Double Mixed.—Seed saved from a fine collection of double varieties. Height, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

Single Mixed.—Large flowering varieties of rich and varied colours. Height, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

STATICE.

Easily cultivated plants, admirably adapted for poor soil or dry situations.

Finest Mixed.—Various heights. 3d. per packet.

STOCKS

Spring and Summer flowering, or Ten-week Stocks, are amongst the finest annuals in cultivation, their massive spikes of richly-coloured flowers making a striking display through the blooming season. Seed can be sown right through the four seasons with good results.

TEN-WEEK VARIETIES (Hardy Annuals).

- Giant Perfection.**—A splendid race, of strong pyramidal growth and fine branching habit, bearing long spikes of beautiful large double flowers. Height, 2 ft. Finest mixed. 6d. per packet.
- Princess Alice.**—A very fine branching Ten-week Stock, producing large spikes of beautiful white flowers. Excellent for cutting. Height, 18 in. 6d. packet.
- Navy Blue.**—A beautiful variety, with large tresses of deep blue flowers. 6d. per packet.
- Snowflake.**—Very effective Wallflower-leaved variety. Earliest of all white sorts, with large spikes of snow-white flowers. Height, 1ft. 6d. packet.
- Dwarf Large Flowering.**—Saved from pot-grown plants; the finest Ten-week Stock. 1/- per packet.
- Fine Mixed.**—Saved from the best varieties, grown in the open. 3d. per packet.

EARLY LARGE-FLOWERING STOCKS.

- Almond Blossom.**—White shaded carmine; **Peach Blossom**, delicate flesh pink; **Queen Alexandra**, rosy lilac; **Crimson King**, brilliant crimson; **Snow King**, pure white; **Beauty of Nice**, a delicate shade of fleshy pink; **Golden King**, primrose yellow. Each variety, 6d. per packet. Collection of 8 varieties separate, 2/6. **Fine Mixed.**—6d. per packet.

INTERMEDIATE STOCKS.

- East Lothian.**—Finest mixed. 6d. per packet.
- Mont Blanc.**—The plants grow to a height of 2 feet, and the strain has been so carefully selected that the plants are one mass of bloom, and the flowers are of the purest snow white and perfectly double. 6d. per packet.

BROMPTON STOCKS. (Hardy Biennial).

- The Brompton Stocks are well known for their robust growth and immense spikes of large double flowers, which are produced the following season.
- Finest Mixed.**—An unsurpassed strain, both as to size and the brilliant colour of the flowers. Height, 3 feet. 6d. per packet.



Giant Perfection Stock.

SUNFLOWER.

Hardy annuals blooming through the Summer and Autumn.

- Dwarf Double.**—Yellow. Height, 3½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- Globosus Multiflorus.**—Large double yellow flowers. Height, 6 ft. 3d. per packet.
- Tall Varieties Mixed.**—3d. per packet.
- Miniature Hybrids, Mixed.**—A superb mixture, composed exclusively of the finest new varieties. 3d. per packet.

A. SWEET SULTAN.

- Hardy Annuals, with large sweet-scented flowers, of great value for cutting. Seedlings from Autumn sowing produce finer flowers, and the plants bloom longer than from seed sown in Spring.
- Purple.**—Dark purple. Height, 18 in. 3d. per packet.
- Alba.**—Pure white. Height, 18 in. 3d. per packet.
- Suaveolens.**—Yellow. Height, 18 in. 3d. per packet.
- Finest Mixed.**—Height, 18 in. 3d. per packet.

A. TECOMA.

- Smithi.**—Exceedingly beautiful Summer and Autumn flowering plant. The handsome pinnate leaves are surmounted by large terminal corymbiform heads of orange-coloured tubular-shaped blossoms about 2in. in length. 6d. per packet.

S. TROPAEOLUM CANARIENSIS.

- Tropeolum Canariensis** (Canary Bird Creeper).—A very pretty climbing plant, of rapid growth, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. 3d. per packet.

A.S. VIRGINIAN STOCK.

- Hardy dwarf-growing Annuals; excellent for long lines or beds, the bright colours making an effective display throughout the blooming season.
- Finest Mixed.**—Height, 6in. 3d. per packet.

A.S. VERBENA.

- Beautiful hardy Perennials, suitable for beds and borders. The flowers are of the most brilliant colours, and are produced in great abundance. The last few years the Verbena has been greatly improved, and new races have sprung up which can be easily raised from seed; the plants so raised are more vigorous in growth, and produce better blooms than from cuttings.
- Mammoth.**—This is a grand strain of mammoth-flowered Verbena. It produces uniformly magnificent trusses. It embraces a large range of most bright and distinct colours. 6d. per packet.
- Hybrida Mixed.**—3d. per packet.

A.S. WALLFLOWER.

- Double Dwarf German.**—The plants are dwarf and compact, and the beautiful large spikes of flowers are deliciously scented. Height, 18in. 6d. per packet.
- (Single Varieties).
- Extra Early Parisian.**—The special feature of this variety is its extraordinary earliness. It produces a great abundance of golden-yellow flowers in six months after sowing the seed. 3d. per packet.
- Blood Red.**—Dark red flowers. Height, 18in. 3d. per packet.
- Finest Mixed Varieties.**—3d. per packet.

- S. ZEA JAPONICA.** (Japanese Striped Maize). Handsome ornamental foliage plants. Height, 6ft. 3d. per packet.

S. ZINNIA.

- These attractive and decorative half-hardy Annuals are most desirable plants for mixed borders or bedding purposes, and are remarkable for the profusion and duration of their flowers, which are extremely useful for bouquets.
- Grandiflora Plenissima Superb Mixed.**—The perfectly formed double flowers are of immense size and substance, and displayed well above the foliage. The colours are most intense, and comprise new rich shades. 6d. per packet.
- Striped Mixed.**—Height, 18in. 3d. per packet.
- Fine Mixed.**—Height, 18in. 3d. per packet.
- Tom Thumb Mixed.**—A charming variety, with medium-size double flowers. The plants vary in height from 9in. to 15in. 6d. packet.

JAMES RAILTON'S SPECIAL OFFER OF THE BEST GIANT=FLOWERED SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Single Packet of any variety Giant Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas mentioned in the 3 Collection, Price 6d. each.

Culture.—For early Spring blooming sow seed in March and April, and for late flowering until August. To secure a strong growth and longest season of bloom the plants should root deeply, and are aided in this by making the drills, in which to plant the seed, three to five inches deep. Plant the seed rather thickly in this trench in drills,

and cover with two inches of soil, hoeing in the balance of the soil when the vines are well started in growth.

To keep Sweet Peas in flower, pick the flowers daily, and more will come. Never let them commence to seed, or they will stop flowering directly.

"A"

Special Collection

Twelve Choicest Giant-Flowering
Spencer Sweet Peas.

12 packets of the Choicest Fringed Varieties.

2/6

Amethyst.—Dark heliotrope.
Asta Ohn.—Lavender, flushed with pink.
Hercules.—Rosy pink, darker edge.
Maud Holmes.—Sunproof crimson Spencer.
Moonstone.—Pale lavender.
Lady Evelyn Eyre.—Pale pink, flushed salmon.
Etta Dyke.—Large white.
Cambridge Blue.—Pale blue, flushed with pink.
Mrs. Townsend.—White ground, edged violet.
Nubian.—Chocolate maroon.
Senator Spencer.—Chocolate striped, on grey ground.
Orion.—Reddish crimson.

"B"

Special Collection

Eight Best Giant-Flowering Spencer
Sweet Peas.

Post free.

2/-

Clara Curtis.—Primrose.
Coronation.—Pale Pink.
Edith Taylor.—Salmon rose.
Florence Nightingale.—Lavender.
Helen Grosvenor.—Orange and rose.
Miriam Beaver.—Pink on cream ground.
Mrs. C. W. Breamore.—Creamy buff-edged pink.
Mrs. W. J. Unwin.—Salmon flaked on white ground.

"C"

Special Collection

SIX
BEST SPENCER SWEET PEAS.

Post free.

1/6

Arthur Green.—Rich claret.
Elsie Herbert.—Large creamy white.
Isabel Malcolm.—Primrose.
Loyalty.—Blue flaked on white ground.
Rainbow.—Pale rose flaked on white ground.
Wedgewood.—Light blue.

The "A," "B," and "C" Collections Spencer Sweet Peas, Posted 5/-

MIXED GIANT SPENCER SWEET PEAS.

The finest mixture of the Giant Waved Spencer varieties.
6d. packet, posted.

EVERLASTING PEAS.

Perennial evergreen climbers, in blossom nearly all the year.
White Perennial 6d. Mixed Colours, Perennial Climber. 6d.
Rosea Perennial Climber.—Rose colour. 3d.



JAMES RAILTON'S Early Flowering Sweet Peas

The Sweet Pea that Blossoms for Several Months, when Flowers are scarce.

SINGLE PACKETS 6d. EACH.

Customer's Selection.

Hints on Growing Early Flowering Sweet Peas.

Sweet Peas may be grown in any garden provided they are properly looked after. Seed should be sown half-inch in depth, about six inches apart, with 3 feet between the rows, in well-trenched soil. The plants will blossom more freely if the seed is not sown too thickly. When the plants are 4 to 5 inches high, they will require stakes for support. Regular waterings and hoeing are most essential. To secure abundance of flowers it is necessary to see that the flowers are freely cut, and seed pods not allowed to form.

Sow seed of Early Flowering Sweet Peas from January to May. Plants will flower from two to three months after the seed has been sown. Seed sown where the plants are intended to flower give the best results.

Early Flowering Sweet Peas are rapidly ousting the Summer Flowering type. The wealth of bloom thrown by the Early Flowering type is infinitely greater, plants continuing to blossom for several months

WHITE.

Snowbird—Pure white, excellent form; a first-rate variety.
Daisy Mottes—Pure white, of best form.
Concord Charm—White, tinted very light heliotrope; excellent.

PINK SHADES.

Yarrowa—The original strain; one of the most popular, especially for cut flowers.
Concord Countess—Blush pink, very large.
Concord Exquisite—Pink or cream ground.

ROSE SHADES.

Concord Superb—Clear, rosy cerise.
Concord Radiance (imp).—Bright rose.
Sybil—Deep rose.

BLUE AND LAVENDER SHADES.

Mauve Lady—Rosy mauve.
Phyllis—Deep pink, flushed mauve.
Concord Winsome—Lavender, tinted pink.
Albury Lavender—True lavender.
Moonstone—Mid blue.
Blue Bird—Charming clear blue.
Niobe—Light blue.

STRIPED AND FANCY SHADE.

Grey Flakes—Chocolate flakes on grey ground.
Concord Coquette—White, with rose veining.
Blue Flakes—Medium size, fine marking.

PICOTEE.

Concord Daybreak—Light cream, edged with faint rose.
Muriel—Cream ground, pink edge.

Dawn Flush—Cream ground, with rosy edging.

RED AND CRIMSON SHADES.

Concord Emperor—Rich crimson.
Motte's Crimson—A fine crimson red.
Thalia Motte—Excellent crimson variety.

CREAM SHADES.

Cream Beauty—A fine massive bloom.
Agla Motte—Rich, cream variety.

SALMON SHADES.

Albury Beauty—Soft salmon, very large.
Salmonca—Rosy salmon.

MAROON AND PURPLE.

Concord Chief—Deep maroon, very massive.
Laura—Purplish maroon, an attractive shade.
Concord Purple—Mauvy purple, large.

COLLECTION "A."

Early Flowering Sweet Peas—Five packets (customer's selection). Posted, 2/-.

COLLECTION "B."

Early Flowering Sweet Peas—Eight packets (customer's selection). Posted, 2/6.

COLLECTION "C."

Early Flowering Sweet Peas—12 packets (customer's selection). Posted, 3/-.

Seedling Flowering Plants.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS OF SEEDLINGS.—The climate and soil of Victoria being so remarkably well suited to the growth of flowers, it is comparatively a simple matter with anyone possessing a taste for floral decoration to gratify to the utmost their desire. Amateurs, however, are sometimes at a loss as to the method of dealing with seeds which will ensure the best possible results; and to such amateurs the following remarks are addressed, with the hope that they will prove useful. Of course it is impossible to give in small compass anything approaching perfect directions for the cultivation of any particular variety, but I have endeavoured to give such simple practical rules as are generally applicable, and such as will put growers in a fair way to success.

BEFORE PLANTING.—Upon receipt of the parcel of seedlings, they should be taken out of the box very carefully and the roots moistened by inserting them into a basin of water for the space of a few minutes; the plants should be kept in a cool shady place previous to planting.

TRANSPLANTING.—This should be done as speedily as possible after they reach their destination, providing the weather is favourable. Plant the seedlings in clumps of six plants, about eight inches apart. By adopting this method the effect is much better than having them planted singly; the soil should be of fine consistency, freely mixed with sand, also a little well-rotted manure added. After planting, water sufficient to give the soil a good soaking, with a fine watering can, and should the weather prove warm, it is advisable to shade the seedlings with branches of trees or canvas, the former being the best, as it allows free circulation of air through the plants; at the same time it gives the natural shade, whilst protecting them from the severe winds. Do not plant seedlings in hot weather; in the hottest months of the year there are always a few cool days when you can obtain a cool even temperature, which is the best for transplanting.

SEEDLING PRICE LIST.

6d. per dozen; per post 1/-; 3/- per 100; per post, 4/- (unless otherwise priced).

Winter Stock Seedlings.

Plant from March to July.

Four new and beautiful Stocks—Peach Blossom, Crimson King, White Princess, Beauty of Nice. 48 strong plants (12 of each) posted, 2/6.

Crimson King.—This splendid stock has massive spikes of crimson blossoms, of the brightest imaginable tint; both main and side stems are covered with large flowers. It comes in very early, and stands unfavourable weather well. Strong plants, 1/- dozen, posted.

White Princess.—This new variety flowers right throughout the cold winter months, well into the spring. The blossoms are very large, of the purest white, carried on long stems; it is a very fine bloomer, and is the finest winter flowering stock grown. Strong plants, 1/- dozen, posted.

Beauty of Nice.—Produces strong spikes of very large blooms, delicate fleshy pink; it is a very free bloomer, and is one of the finest stocks ever introduced. Strong plants, 1/- dozen, posted.

Queen Alexandra.—This is a splendid new variety of these lovely plants; the flowers are extra large and well arranged on an immense central spike, and surrounded by numerous side shoots; rosy lilac; a tint of incomparable beauty, and exquisitely fragrant. 1/- doz.

FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER PLANTING.

Plant March to September.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon).—Mixed.
Aquilegia.—Mixed; handsome herbaceous.
Calliopsis.—Mixed sorts, very showy.
Coreopsis (Lanceolata).—Known as yellow Cosmos; a perennial variety.
Candytuft.—Mixed, all colours.
Canterbury Bells.—Mixed colours; perennial.
Carnation, Marguerite.—Mixed, all colours; Chrysanthemum tricolor.—Annual.
Clarkia.—Hardy annual; very pretty.
Cornflower.—Dwarf, bright blue; annual.
Daisy.—Double garden, mixed; perennial.
Dianthus.—Single and double, mixed, graceful.
Forget-Me-Not.—Beautiful little blue flower.
Foxglove (Digitalis).—Mixed; hardy perennial.
Gaillardia, Grandiflora.—Single mixed.
Godetia.—Charming annuals; pretty colors.
Helichrysum (Everlasting Flower).—Mixed.
Hollyhock.—Double, mixed; English varieties.
Larkspur.—Mixed colours; hardy annual.
Lobelia.—Dwarf blue; best for edging.
Lupins.—Mixed; sweet-scented annual.
Mignonette.—Sweet, large flowered.
Pansy.—Finest sorts mixed.
Petunia.—Choice, single, mixed; very showy.
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.—All colours.
Poppy Shirley.—A very popular variety.
Poppy Iceland.—Splendid for cutting.

Schizanthus.—Showy orchid-like flower.
Ranunculus.—Finest mixed varieties; splendid.
Stock, ten-week.—Mixed; a large proportion double.
Sweet William.—Double, mixed; perennial.
Sweet Peas.—Finest mixed, all colours, including newest kinds.
Wallflower.—Single, mixed; an old favourite.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER PLANTING.

Plant September to March.

Aster.—Variety, quilled, various colours.
Amaranthus.—Sorts, richly coloured leaves.
Balsam Camellia flowered.—Mixed; splendid.
Celosia.—Feathered Cockscomb; handsome crimson and yellow plumes.
Cockscomb.—Large flowered; mixed.
Cosmos.—Mixed; flowers immense size.
Leptosyne.—Bright Yellow; hardy.
Marigold, French.—Mixed; crimson, maroon.
Marigold, African.—Mixed; orange and lemon.
Phlox Grandiflora.—All colours, mixed.
Portulaca.—Single, mixed; brilliant colours.
Pyrethrum aureum.—For border edgings.
Salpiglossis.—Finest mixed, orchid-like flowers.
Sunflower, Miniature.—Compact growing variety, with numerous flowers.
Sweet Pea.—Finest mixed varieties, best.
Zinnia Elegans.—Double mixed; brilliant annual for the summer garden.

Select List of Choice Flowering Plants.

Achillea (The Pearl).—Dwarf feathery foliage plant; double white flowers; pretty. 2/- dozen.

Antirrhinum—Named Varieties.—Pink, yellow, red, orange, white; semi-dwarf. 1/- dozen.

Aster.—Tasmanian Branching, mixed colors. Plant November till March. 6d. dozen.

Aster.—New Crego.—An improved American Aster, twisted petals, huge blossoms, grand colors. 1/- dozen. Plant November to March.

Anemone.—St. Brigid. Mixed colors. Plant March till September. 1/- dozen.

Aquilegia.—Long spurred; splendid mixed. Plant March till September. 1/6 dozen.

Begonia.—Bedding varieties; splendid for effective bedding out; lovely foliage and flowers. 1/6 dozen. Plant November to April.

Cineraria Grandiflora.—Mixed colors; fine for bedding. Plant February to June, 1/6 dozen.

Cineraria Stellata (Cactus or Star Shaped).—Mixed colors. Plant February to June. 1/6 dozen.

Colous.—Beautiful foliage plants, fine for bedding and pot culture. 2/6 dozen. Plant September to March.

Cosmos.—Lady Lennox.—New giant blooming. Plant November till March. 6d. dozen.

Cosmos.—Midsummer Giants.—A new Cosmos, in several shades, viz., flesh pink, orange pink, apple blossom. 1/- dozen. Plant November to March.

Canterbury Bell.—Improved Cup and Saucer. Mixed colors. Plant February till November. 1/- dozen.

Cosmos.—New Double.—Mixed. Plant November till March. 1/- dozen.

Delphinium.—Blue Butterfly.—Violet blossoms; very pretty; splendid for bedding; free flowering; height, 12 inches. 1/- dozen. Plant October to April.

Delphinium.—Kelway's Strain.—Finest mixed. Plant February to December. 1/6 dozen. One year old crowns, 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Dahlia.—All Varieties.—Mixed Colors. Plant August till December. 1/- dozen.

Daisy.—Giant Flowering.—White and mixed. Plant April till October. 1/- dozen.

Francoa.—Bridal Wreath.—Pure white; suitable for the border. Plant November till March. 2/6 dozen.

Geum.—Mrs. Bradshaw.—One of the finest border perennials grown; bright scarlet. Plant March till September. 1/6 dozen.

Heliotrope.—Finest mixed. Plant October till February. 2/- dozen.

Mixed Seedlings.—Splendid assortment. Plant all the year. 6d. dozen.

Marigold.—Giant Tree.—Mixed colors. Plant September till March. 1/- dozen.

Mimulus.—Monkey Musk.—For pots and baskets. Plant March till September. 1/-

Nemesia Suttonii.—Mixed colors; splendid for massing. Plant February to September. 1/- dozen.

Petunia.—Giants of California. Plant August till February. 2/6 dozen.

Primula Malacoides.—Winter flowering; the finest bedding plant for the cold weather. Plant February till July. 1/- dozen.

Poppy.—Oriental.—Mixed colors. Plant March till September. 1/- dozen.

Pansy.—Federation, Masterpiece, Mde. Perret, etc. Mixed colors. Plant February till September. 1/6 dozen.

Primrose and Polyanthus.—Mixed colors. Plant March till September. 4/6 dozen.

Pansy.—Bath's Parisian.—Beautiful, spotted and blotched, of enormous size. 2/- dozen. Plant March to September.

Penstemon.—Gloxinia Flowered.—Handsome perennials, long tubular flowers. 1/6 dozen. Plant March to November.

Picotees.—Splendid perennials, free flowering, good marking on blossoms. 1/6 dozen. Plant March to November.

Portulaca.—Double mixed. Plant September till March. 1/- dozen.

Purple Feather Grass.—Ornamental Grass—Beautiful rose-colored plumes; excellent for decoration; hardy. 1/6 dozen. Plant November to March.

Ranunculus.—Choicest hybrids; extra selected; lovely colors, double and single. 1/- dozen. Plant May to September.

Scabiosa.—Azure Fairy.—Lovely sky-blue blossoms, perfectly double, on long stems. 1/6 dozen. Plant April to October.

Sweet Peas.—Spencer's finest kinds. Plant March till October. 6d. dozen.

Sweet Peas.—Winter flowering. Mixed colors. Plants January till May. 1/- dozen.

Shasta Daisy.—Splendid for cutting. Plant January till December. 1/- dozen.

Salvia Bonfire.—Bright scarlet blossoms. Plant October till March. 1/6 doz.

Verbena.—Mammoth mixed varieties. Plant March till September. 1/- dozen.

Violas.—Purple, yellow, white, blue; valuable for bedding. Strong plants; very effective. 1/- dozen. Plant April to September.

Zinnias.—New giant hybrids; flowers of immense size; colors most intense; rich shades. 1/- dozen. Plant November to March.

General List of Shrubs, Trees, &c.

For the convenience of Customers, I have arranged this portion of Catalogue under different headings, viz.:—

Evergreen Flowering Shrubs.

Deciduous Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs.

Evergreen Ornamental Shrubs.

Evergreen Ornamental Trees.

Evergreen Flowering Trees.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees.

Deciduous Flowering Trees.

Evergreen Flowering Shrubs.

Abutilon (Chinese Lantern)

Boule de Neige.—Flowers pure white; 6ft. 1/- each.

Brilliant.—Bright red, free; 5ft. 1/- each.

Golden Fleece.—Rich golden yellow; 4ft. 1/- each.

Hero of Magdala.—Crimson; 4ft. 1/- each.

Sawitzii.—Leaves variegated green and white; very effective; 4ft. 1/6 each.

Vexillarium Variegatum.—4ft. 1/- each.

Aloysia Citrodora (Lemon-scented Verbena)

The scent of the leaves is delicious; 8ft. 1/6 each.

Arbutus (Irish Strawberry Tree)

Canariense.—White; 10ft. 2/- each.

Unedo.—White; 10ft. 1/6 each.

Arduina (Cape Plum)

Grandiflora.—White; 5ft. 2/- each.

Boronia

Elatior.—Rose color; 3ft. 1/6 each.

Megistigma.—Coppery; sweet scented; 3ft. 1/- each.

Pinnata.—Cerule; large flowers; 3ft. 2/- each.

Bouvardias—See Special List

Browallia

Jamesonii.—Orange; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Speciosa.—Blue; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Brugmansia (The Trumpet Flower)

Knightii.—White, semi double; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Lutea.—Yellow; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Sanguinea.—Red; 4ft. 1/6 each.

Benthamia (Himalayan Strawberry)

Fragifera.—Yellowish, red fruit; 10ft. 1/6 each.

Buddleia

Globosa.—Orange; 12ft. 1/- each.

Paniculata.—Creamy white; 12ft. 1/- each.

Variabilis.—Clear lilac spikes; 8ft. 1/- each.

Veitchiana.—Bright violet; 12ft. 1/6 each.

Camellia—See Special List

Callistemon (Bottle Brush)

Several Varieties; 8ft. 1/6 each.

Cassia

Candolleana.—Yellow; 10ft. 1/6 each.

Grandiflora.—Yellow; 10ft. 1/6 each.

Florabunda.—Yellow; 8ft. 1/6 each.

Ceanothus

Divaricatus.—Blue; 12ft. 2/6 each.

Glorie de Versailles.—Lavender; 8ft. 1/6 each.

Veitchianus.—Light blue; 10ft. 1/6 each.

Cestrum

Aurantiacum.—Orange; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Diurnum.—Creamy white; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Choisya (Mexican Orange Flower)

Ternata.—White, sweet scented; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Clethra Arborea

Lily of the Valley.—Tree; 10ft. 1/6 each.

Christia

Grandiflora.—Red and yellow; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Clianthus (Glory Pea)

Puniceus.—Scarlet; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Alba.—White; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Cotoneaster (Rock Spray)

Microphylla.—3ft. 1/6 each.

Rotundifolia.—3ft. 1/6 each.

Sammondsii.—4ft. 1/6 each.

Cuphea (Cigar Flower)

Jorullensis.—Orange and red; 2ft. 1/- each.

Daphne

Indica Rubra.—Red, 3ft. From 1/6 each.

Odora.—White; 6ft. From 1/6 each.

Suspensum.—Cream; 4ft. 1/6 each.

Diosma (Scented Heath)

Ericoides.—White; 3ft. 1/6 each.

Diplacus

Glutinosus.—Orange; 4ft. 1/6 each.

Puniceus.—Orange scarlet; 4ft. 1/6 each.

Doryanthes Excelsa (Gigantic Lily)

A striking native scarlet flowering plant; 15ft. 1/6 each.

Duranta

Alba.—White; 6ft. 1/- each.

Plumieri.—Blue; 6ft. 1/- each.

Erica—See Special List

Escallonia

Exoniensis.—White, shaded pink; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Macrantha.—Crimson red; 4ft. 1/6 each.

Montevidiensis.—Pure white; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Euphorbia

Splendens.—Red; 4ft. 1/6 each.

Felicia

Augustifolia.—Lilac; 2ft. 1/- each.

Genista

Andreana.—Crimson and yellow; 5ft. 1/6 each.

Florida.—Yellow; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Alba.—White; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Ginkgo syn. Salisburia

The Maidenhair Tree.—2/- each.

A beautiful tree, with leaves resembling a Maidenhair Fern.

Habrothamnus

Elegans.—Red; 4ft. 1/6 each.

Newellii.—Crimson; 4ft. 1/6 each.

Hakea Eucalyptoides

A magnificent flowering shrub with crimson flowers; 8ft. 1/- each.

Hibiscus

Conqueror.—Rich apricot; 6ft. 1/6 each.

General Courtis.—Scarlet; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Island Empress.—Dark rose; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Island Queen.—Pink; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Heliotropium (Heliotrope)

Aureum Variegata.—3ft. 1/- each.

President Garfield.—Purple; 3ft. 1/- each.

White Lady.—White shaded lavender.—3ft. 1/- each.

Hydrangea

Hortensis.—Pink; 3ft. 1/- each.

Hortensis Cyansclada.—Blue; 3ft. 1/- each.

Thomas Hogg.—White; 3ft. 1/- each.

Mde. Mouelliere.—White; 3ft. 1/6 each.

Hypericum

Moserianum.—3ft. 1/- each.

Moserianum.—Tricolor; 3ft. 1/6 each.

Justicia

Carnea.—Rose; 4ft. 1/6 each.

Achhatoda.—White; 4ft. 1/- each.

Magnifica.—Pink; 4ft. 1/- each.

Kalmia

Latifolia.—Rose colour; 10ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

Lasiandra

Macrantha.—Purple; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Macrantha Grandiflora.—The Gaint Lasiandra; 6ft. 2/- each.

Lantana

Alba.—White; 4ft. 1/- each.

Prevention.—Yellow to carmine; 4ft. 1/6 each.

Drap de Or.—Yellow. 1/- each.

Sellowiana.—Mauve; 4ft. 1/- each.

Chelsea Gem.—Crimson. 1/- each.

Surprise.—Orange. 1/- each.

Minnie Basle.—Lilac. 1/- each.

And several other varieties.

Lavendula

Spica (Common Lavender).—2ft. 1/- each.

Stoechas (French Lavender).—3ft. 1/- each.

Vera (English Lavender).—2ft. 1/- each.

Ligustrum (The Privet)

Japonicum.—1/- each.

Lucidum.—Large-leaved privet; 8ft. 1/6 each.

Lucidum.—*Variegata*; 12ft. 2/- each.

Chinese.—Large evergreen; 15ft. 1/6 each.

Vulgaris.—Small leaved; 6ft. 2/6 dozen.

Golden City.—Small leaved; 6ft. 3/- dozen.

Mackaya Bella Lilac

Lilac purple; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Magnolia

Fusata.—Port Wine Magnolia; 5ft. 2/6 each.

Grandiflora.—White; 20ft. 2/6 each.

Myrtus (The Myrtle)

Communis.—4ft. 1/6 each.

Communis Flora Pleno.—Double. 2/- each.

Romanis Variegata.—4ft. 1/6 each.

Nandina (Sacred Bamboo)

Domestica.—Graceful foliage. 1/6 each.

Nerium (Oleander)

Album.—White; 15ft. 1/6 each.

Grandiflora.—White; 15ft. 1/6 each.

Delphine.—Crimson; 5ft. 1/6 each.

Luteum Plenum S.D..—Yellow; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Grandiflorum Plenum D..—Pink; 5ft. 1/6 each.

Professor Martin.—Crimson, single; 5ft. 1/6 each.

Punctatum.—Light pink; 5ft. 1/6 each.

And others.

Photinia (Chinese Hawthorn)

Serrulata.—Creamy white; 10ft. 1/6 each.

Pittosporum

Crassoefolium.—12ft. 1/- each.

Eugenoides.—12ft. 1/- each.

Eugenoides Variegata.—12ft. 2/6 each.

Nigrescens.—12ft. 1/- each.

Tobira.—6ft. 1/6 each.

Undulatum (Victorian Laurel).—12ft. 1/- each.

Plectranthus Eckloni

Blue; 3ft. 1/6 each.

Plumbago

Capensis.—Lavender; 5ft. 1/- each.

Capensis Alba.—White; 4ft. 1/- each.

Larpentae.—Blue; 2ft. 1/- each.

Protea Mellifera

Pink and white flowers; 8ft. 2/6 each.

Raphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn)

Ovata.—Creamy white; 4ft. 1/- each.

Rhododendrons

Hybrid Varieties to colour. From 3/6 each.

A Grand Collection Extra Strong Plants, 5/- to 7/6 each.

Russellia Juncea

Red flowers; 3ft. 1/6 each.

Spartium (Spanish Broom)

Album.—White; 5ft. 1/- each.

Junceum.—Yellow; 5ft. 1/- each.

Scoparium.—Yellow; 5ft. 1/- each.

Strelitzia

Augustifolia.—White; 20ft. 2/- each.

Reginae.—Blue and yellow; 5ft. 5/- each.

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS

Tamarix (The Cypress)

Gallica.—Pink flowering; 12ft. 1/6 each.

Tecoma

Velutina.—Yellow; 15ft. 1/6 each.
Smithii.—Orange yellow; 5ft. 1/6 each.
Capensis.—Red; 12ft. 1/6 each.

Toxicophloea

Spectabilis.—White; 5ft. 1/6 each.
Thunbergii.—White; 5ft. 1/6 each.

Veronica (Speedwell)

Andersonia.—Blue; 3ft. 1/- each.
Andersonia Variegata.—3ft. 1/- each.
Celestial.—Blue; 2ft. 1/- each.

Hulkei.—Lavender; 4ft. 1/- each.
Imperialis Amaranth.—Red; 3ft. 1/- each.
Parviflora.—White; 3ft. 1/- each.

Viburnum

Tinus (Laurestinus).—6ft. 1/- each.
Japonicum.—White; 8ft. 1/6 each.
Cotinifolium.—White; 10ft. 1/6 each.

Deciduous Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs.

Acers (Japanese Maples)

A choice range of these lovely shrubs to select from, names on application. From 2/6 each.

Amygdalus (Flowering Peaches)

Persica Alba.—White; 10ft. 2/- each.
Rosea, Fl. Pleno.—Pink, 10ft. 2/- each.
Rubra, Fl. Pleno.—Red; 10ft. 2/- each.
Varieabilis.—Pink and white; 10ft. 2/- each.

Berberis (The Barberry)

Aquifolia.—Yellow; 4ft. 1/- each.
Darwini.—Rich orange; 4ft. 1/6 each.
Vulgaris (English Barberry).—8ft. 1/- each.

Calycanthus (The Allspice)

Floridus.—Brown flowers; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Cerasus (Double Flowered Cherry)

In eight distinct sorts. From 2/6 each.

Crataegus (Hawthorn)

Oxyantha.—White, single; 12ft. 1/6 each.
Carrieri.—Large scarlet fruit; 8ft. 1/6 each.
Oxyantha.—Double white; 12ft. 2/- each.
Oxyantha.—Double pink; 12ft. 2/- each.
Oxyantha.—Double scarlet; 12ft. 2/- each.
Oxyantha.—Double crimson; 12ft. 2/- each.

Cytisus (Golden Chain)

Laburnum.—Yellow; 8ft. 1/6 each.

Cydonia syn. Pyrus

Japonica.—Scarlet; 6ft. 1/6 each.
Alba.—White; 6ft. 2/- each.
Cardinalis.—Scarlet; 5ft. 2/- each.
Rosea Plena.—Pink; 6ft. 2/- each.
Sanguinea Nivalis.—6ft. 2/- each.

Deutzia (Wedding Bells)

Crenata Fl. Pleno.—Double; 4ft. 1/- each.
Gracilis.—White, dwarf; 2ft. 1/- each.
Gracilis Rosea.—Pink, dwarf; 2ft. 1/6 each.
Lemoinei.—White; 3ft. 1/6 each.
Pride of Rochester.—D. white; 4ft. 1/6 each.

Diervillea syn. Weigelia

Amabilis.—Pink; 6ft. 1/- each.
Abel Carriere.—Rosy crimson; 4ft. 1/6 each.
Rosea.—Pink; 8ft. 1/6 each.
Rosea Variegata.—8ft. 1/6 each.

Erythrina (The Tree Cockscomb)

Crista Galli.—Deep scarlet; 8ft. 1/6 each.

Forsythia (Golden Bell)

Viridissima.—Yellow; 5ft. 1/6 each.

Hibiscus

Syriacus in 12 colours; 8ft. 1/6 each.

Kerria Japonica, Fl. Pleno.

Double yellow; 5 ft. 1/6 each.

Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle)

Indica.—Pink; 20ft. 2/- each.

Magnolia

Conspicua.—Purple and white; 20ft. 2/6 each.
Purpurea.—Purple; 15ft. 2/6 each.
Stellata.—White; 8ft. 2/6 each.
Stellata Rosea.—Pink; 6ft. 2/6 each.
Obvata.—Purple and white; 8ft. 2/6 each.

Malus (Crab Apple)

Augustifolia fl. pl.—Pink; 10ft. 1/6 each.
Florabunda.—Pink and white; 10ft. 1/6 each.
Atro Sanguinea.—Red; 10ft. 1/6 each.
Spectabilis Alba.—White; 10ft. 1/6 each.
Spectabilis Rosea.—Pink; 10ft. 1/6 each.

Peony's (Tree Peony)

Arborea.—12 Varieties. From 3/6 each.

Philadelphus (Mock Orange)

In 9 Distinct Varieties; 4 to 6ft. 1/6 each.

Poinciana (Bird of Paradise)

Gilesii.—Orange and red; 10ft. 1/6 each.

Prunus (Flowering Plums)

Sinensis Alba.—D. white; 6ft. 1/6 each.

Sinensis Rosea.—D., Pink; 6ft. 1/6 each.
Sinensis Rubra.—D., Red; 6ft. 1/6 each.
Pissardi.—Pink flowers, coppery foliage; 15ft. 2/- each.

Vesuvius.—Metallic crimson foliage; 15ft. 2/- each.

Mume.—Pink; 5ft. 2/- each.
Triloba.—Semi-double, pink; 5ft. 1/6 each.

Punica (Pomegranate)

Granatum.—Fruiting Variety; 10ft. 1/6 each.
Granatum Andre Leroy.—Reddish salmon; 1/6 each.

Granatum Album.—Double White. 1/6 each.

Robinia

Decaisneana.—Rose colour. 2/- each.
Neo Mexicana.—Reddish violet. 2/- each.
Rosea.—Pink. 2/- each.
Resembling the Acacias.

Rhus (Sumach)

Succedanea.—Autumn foliage; 12ft. 2/- each.
Cotinus.—Crimson; 6ft. 1/- each.
Lacinata.—Fern leafed; 8ft. 2/- each.

Sambucus (The Elderberry)

Argentea Variegata.—10ft. 1/6 each.
Aurea (Golden Elder).—10ft. 1/6 each.
Lacinata.—Deeply cut foliage; 10ft. 1/- each.

Spirea

Anthony Waterer.—Crimson; 3ft. 1/6 each.
Grandiflora (Snow Bush).—6ft. 1/6 each.
Hypericifolia (Italian May).—4ft. 1/- each.
Reevesiana.—White; 4ft. 1/- each.
Reevesiana.—D. White; 4ft. 1/- each.

Syringa (The Lilac)

A large assortment of Single and Double Varieties, grafted plants, comprising the latest French sorts. 2/6 each.
Good Old Varieties.—From 1/6 each.

Viburnum

Opulus (Guelder Rose).—10ft. 1/6 each.
Plicatum (Japanese Rose).—10ft. 2/- each.

Ornamental Evergreen Shrubs.

Acmena (See Eugenia)

Aralia

Sieboldii.—Large shiny leaves; 6ft. 1/6 each.
Papyrifera (Rice Paper Plant).—8ft. 2/- each.

Ardisia Crenulata

Crimson berries.—2ft. 1/- each.

Aucuba (Gold Dust Tree)

Variegata.—4ft. 2/- each.
Japonica.—4ft. 2/- each.

Crataegus

Crenulata (Fire Thorn).—8ft. 1/6 each.
Pyraecantha.—Yellow berries; 12ft. 1/6 each.

Coprosma

Bauriana Picturata, Var.—6ft. 1/6 each.
Lucida.—Shiny green leaves; 6ft. 1/- each.

Cyphomandra (Tree Tomato)

Betacea.—Bears edible fruit; 10ft. 1/6 each.

Deeringia

Amhurstii Variegata.—A pretty shrub, leaves white and green; 5ft. 1/6 each.

Dracena

Australis.—12ft. 1/6 each.
Draco (Dragon's Blood).—10ft. 1/6 each.
Stricta.—10ft. 1/6.

Handsome Tropical-looking Trees.

Eugenia (Lili Pili)

Florabunda.—Purple; 15ft. 1/6 each.
Kingiana.—White berried; 12ft. 1/6 each.
Pendula.—Drooping habit; 12ft. 1/6 each.
Smithii.—Good for Hedges; 10ft. 1/6 each.

Euonymus

Latifolius Alba Variegatus.—12ft. 1/6 each.
Latifolius Argenta Variegatus.—6ft. 1/6 each.
Latifolius Aurea Marginatus.—6ft. 1/6 each.
Latifolius Aurea Variegatus.—6ft. 1/6 each.
Hardy useful Shrubs for any purpose.

Ficus

Australis Variegata.—10ft. 2/6 each.

Holly (See Ilex)

Ilex

Aquifolium (English Holly).—15 ft. 1/6 each.
Alba Marginata (Silver Holly).—10ft. 2/6 each.

Aurea (Golden Holly).—10ft. 2/6 each.
Cornuta (Chinese Holly).—15ft. 2/6 each.

Musa (Abyssinian Banana)

Ensete.—Large foliage; 15ft. 2/6 each.

Olea

Europa (Common Olive).—15ft. 2/- each.

Psidium (Guava)

Cattleyanum.—Purple; 8ft. 1/6 each.

Pyriferum.—Yellow; 15ft. 1/6.

Ricinus (Castor Oil Plant)

Communis.—Ornamental foliage; 10ft. 1/6 each.

Rosmarinus (Rosemary)

Officinalis.—5ft. 1/- each.

Vitex Littoralis

Crimson; 20ft. 2/- each.

Yucca

Aloefolia Variegata.—10ft. 2/6 each.
Filamentosa (Needle and Thread).—4ft. 1/- each.
Gloriosa (Dagger Plant).—12ft. 1/6 each.
Recurva.—5ft. 1/6 each.

Ornamental Evergreen Trees.

Camphora (Camphor Tree)

Officinalis.—50ft. 1/- each.

Cerasus (Laurel or Bay)

Lauro cerasus.—20ft. 1/- each.
Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel).—20ft. 1/6 each.

Eucalyptus

A splendid assortment of these handsome trees in stock; names of Varieties on application. From 1/- each.

Schinus Molle (Pepper Tree)

A fast growing tree; 40ft. 1/- each.

Ficus

Very ornamental, fine shade trees; quick growers.
Australis.—Port Jackson Fig.—60ft. 1/- each.
Elastica.—India Rubber Tree; 60ft. 2/6 each.
Macrophylla.—Morton Bay Fig; 100ft. 1/6 each.

Evergreen Flowering Trees.

Acacia (The Wattle)

Acinacea (Governor Latrobe's Wattle).—Yellow; 10ft. 1/- each.
Baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle); 15ft. 1/- each.
Cultriformis (Knife leaved); 12ft. 1/- each.
Cyanophylla.—Bluish leaved Acacia, yellow; 20ft. 1/- each.
Dealbata (Silver Wattle).—20ft. 1/- each.
Decurrens (Black Wattle).—20ft. 1/- each.
Discolor (Sunshine Wattle).—15ft. 1/- each.
Elata (Cedar Wattle).—15ft. 1/- each.
Florabunda (Many flowered).—10ft. 1/- each.
Longifolia.—Long-leaved Golden; 15ft. 1/- each.
Lopantha (Cape Wattle); 15ft. 1/- each.
Melanoxylon (Blackwood).—40ft. 1/- each.
Mollissima (Tasmanian Black) 30ft. 1/- each.
Myrtifolia (Myrtle leaved).—8ft. 1/- each.
Normalis (Queen Wattle).—20ft. 1/- each.
Prominens (Golden Rain).—12ft. 1/- each.
Pycnantha (Golden Wattle).—20ft. 1/- each.

Ailanthus (Tree of Heaven)

Glandulosa.—30ft. 1/6 each.

Calodendron (Cape Chestnut)

Glandulosa.—30ft. 1/6 each.

Castanospermum

Australiae.—Flowers Saffron colour; 50ft. 2/- each.

Ceratopetalum (The Xmas Bush)

Gumiferum.—4ft. 2/6 each.

Ceratonia (Carrot Tree)

Siliqua.—15ft. 1/6 each.

Dombeya

Natalensis.—White; 8ft. 1/6 each.
Rosea (New).—Pink; 8ft. 2/- each.

Eucalyptus

Calophylla Rosea.—Bright pink flowers; 15ft. 1/- each.

Ficifolia.—Scarlet flowers; 15ft. 1/- each.

Grevillea (Silky Oak)

Robusta.—Orange yellow flowers; 40ft. 1/6 each.

Hillii.—30ft. 1/6 each.

Lagunaria (Pyramid Tree)

Pattersoni.—Pink; 40ft. 1/6 each.

Magnolia

Grandiflora.—White; 25ft. 2/6 each.

Stenacarpus (Fire Tree)

Cunninghamii.—Bright red; 25ft. 2/6 each.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees.

Mostly conspicuous for their Beautiful Foliage.

Acer (Maple)

Negundo (Box Elder).—40ft. 3/- each.
Platanoides (Sycamore).—50ft. 2/6 each.
Purpurea (Purple Sycamore).—50ft. 2/6 each.
Rubrum (Scarlet Maple).—30ft. 2/6 each.
Saccharinum (Sugar Maple).—40ft. 2/6 each.

Ash (See Fraxinus)

Beech (See Fagus)

Betula (European Birch)

Alba.—White or silver. 30ft. 2/- each.
Pubescens.—30ft. 2/- each.

Castania (Spanish Chestnut)

Vesca.—Yellow flowers; 40ft. 2/-

Elm (See Ulmus)

Fagus (Beech)

Sylvatica (Common Beech).—60ft. 1/6 each.
Purpurea.—Grafted plants; 50ft. 3/6 each.
Cupreus.—Copper colour; 50ft. 3/6 each.

Fraxinus (Ash)

Excelsior (English Ash).—50ft. 2/- each.
Aurea.—Golden; 20ft. 3/6 each.
Alba.—White; 40ft. 2/- each.
Weeping Ash.—2/- each

Liquidambar (Sweet Gum Tree)

Styracifolia.—Red leaves in Autumn; 20ft. 2/- each.

Maple (See Acer)

Oak (See Quercus)

Platanus Orientalis

Oriental Plane Tree.—50ft. 2/6.

Populus (Poplar)

Alba.—Silver Poplar; 50ft. 2/- each.
Bolleana.—Silver leaved; 40ft. 2/- each.
Dilutata.—Upright Poplar; 50ft. 2/- each.
Monilifera.—Spreading Poplar; 50ft. 2/-.

Pyrus (Rowan Tree or Mountain Ash)

Beautiful scarlet fruit; 30ft. 3/- each.

Quercus (Oak)

Conferta.—Glossy foliage; 30ft. 2/6 each.
Concordia.—Golden Oak; 30ft. 3/6 each.
Coccinea.—Scarlet Oak; 30ft. 2/- each.
Pallustris.—Scarlet Oak; 30ft. 2/- each.
Tinctora.—Nearly black; 40ft. 3/6 each.
Ilex.—Evergreen Oak; 50ft. 1/6 each.
Robur.—English Oak; 60ft. 1/6 each.
Suber.—Cork Oak; 30ft. 1/6 each.

Salix (The Willow)

Babylonica (Weeping Willow).—50ft. 1/6 each.
Vitelina.—Golden Willow; 20ft. 1/- each.
Viminalis.—Basket Willow; 20ft. 1/6 each.

Sycamore (See Acer)

Ulmus (The Elm)

Campestris.—English Elm; 60ft. 2/- each.
Canadensis.—Canadian Elm; 60ft. 2/- each.
Campestris Variegata.—40ft. 3/6 each.
Vegeta.—Huntingdon Elm; 50ft. 2/- each.
Suberosa.—Cork Elm. 60ft. 2/- each.
Other Varieties on Application.

Deciduous Flowering Trees.

Æsculus

Flora Alba Plena.—Double flowering chestnut; 60ft. 2/- each.
Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut).—White, tinged red; 60ft. 2/- each.
Rubricunda.—Scarlet flowering; 60ft. 2/- each.

Brachychiton (Fire or Flame Tree)

Acerifolia.—Scarlet flowers; 40ft. 1/6 each.
Lurida.—Pink; 50ft. 2/- each.

Coral Tree (See Erythrina)

Catalpa

Bungei.—Greenish-yellow; 20ft. 2/- each.
Syringafolia.—White; 20ft. 1/6 each.
Speciosa.—White and purple. 20ft. 2/- each.

Cercis (Judas Tree)

Canadensis.—Red; 20ft. 1/6 each.
Siliquastrum.—Flesh colour; 20ft. 1/6 each.
Album.—White; 20ft. 1/6 each.

Erythrina

Arborea.—20ft. 1/6 each.
Caffra.—15ft. 1/6 each.

Gleditschia (Honey Locust Tree)

Horrida.—30ft. 1/6 each.

Horse Chestnut (See Æsculus)

Jacaranda

Mimosifolia.—Lavender. 30ft. 1/6.

Liriodendron (Tulip Tree)

Tulipiferum.—Yellowish-red; 60ft. 1/6 each.

Melia (Bead Tree)

Azederach.—White; 20ft. 1/6 each.

CARPET BEDDING AND EDGING PLANTS.

Planting Season October to February.

Alternanthera Aurea.—Green and white. 1/- per doz.; 7/6 per 100.

Alternanthera Amabile.—Red. 1/- per dozen; 7/6 per 100.

Alternanthera.—"The Jewel." red large leaves; 1/6 per dozen; 10/- per 100.

Begonia Luminosa.—Red. 1/- per dozen; 5/- per 100.

Begonia Gracilio Rosea.—Pink. 1/- per dozen; 5/- per 100.

Begonia Vernon.—Dark red. 1/- per dozen; 5/- per 100.

Begonia Semperflorens.—Pink. 1/- per dozen; 5/- per 100.

Echeveria Glauca (Hen and Chickens).—2/6 per dozen; 15/- per 100.

Iresine Herbstii.—Crimson. 1/6 per dozen; 10/- per 100.

Iresine Acuminata.—Green and yellow. 1/6 per dozen; 10/- per 100.

Iresine Lindenii.—Pointed leaves, crimson. 1/6 per dozen; 10/- per 100.

Lobelia.—White and blue. 6d. per dozen; 3/- per 100.

Box Dwarfs. Plant six inches apart. 1/- per dozen; 6/- per 100.

Pyrethrum (Golden Feather).—6d. per dozen; 3/- per 100.

Climbing and Twining Plants

D. Deciduous. E. Evergreen.

Ampelopsis (Virginian Creeper)

- D. *Hederacea* (American Ivy). 1/- each.
D. *Henryana* (New).—Very fine. 1/- each.
D. *Lowii*.—Close clinging creeper. 1/- each.
D. *Veitchii*.—One of the best for all purposes. 1/- each.

Asparagus

This is one of the most elegant foliage plants for cutting purposes for bouquets, etc.

- E. *Capensis*.—1/- each.
E. *Plumosa Nana*.—1/- each.
E. *Sprengeri*.—Drooping habit. 1/- each.
E. *Tenuissimus*.—1/- each.

Bignonia (Trumpet Vine)

Fast growers and profuse bloomers.
E. *Capreolata*.—Orange and red; distinct. 1/6 each.

- E. *Cherere*.—Orange and red. 2/- each.
E. *Excelsa*.—Yellow and white. 1/6 each.
E. *Lindeyana*.—Lilac. 1/6 each.
E. *Tweddiana*.—Golden Yellow. 1/6 each.
E. *Venusta*.—Orange. 2/- each.

Bougainvilleas

Gorgeous flowering plants, lasting a long time in flower. They succeed best in a sunny situation.

- E. *Braziliensis*.—Terra cotta. 1/6 each.
E. *Cypheri*.—Dark magenta. 1/- each.
E. *Glatra*.—Magenta. 1/6 each.
E. *Glabra Sandriana*.—Violet red. 1/6 each.
E. *Magnifica Trailli*.—Purple. 1/6 each.
E. *Refulgens*.—Purple mauve. 1/6 each.
E. *Spectabilis*.—Magenta. 1/6 each.
E. *Speciosa Variegata*.—2/- each

Campsidium

Fine evergreen climbers, with handsome dark green foliage; creamy white flowers in bunches.

- E. *Filicifolium*.—1/- each.
E. *Valdivianum*.—1/- each.

Clematis

- D. *Montana*.—Pure white. 1/6 each.
D. *Montana Rosea*.—Pink. 2/- each.

Cobea

Quick growing climbers, with large bell-shaped flowers.

- E. *Scandens*.—Purple. 1/- each.
E. *Alba*.—White. 1/- each.

Dolichos

Well-known climbers.

- E. *Lignosus*.—Rosy lilac. 1/- each.
E. *Lignosus Alba*.—White. 1/- each.

Eccremocarpus (Calompelis)

- E. *Scabra*.—Orange flowers. 1/6 each.

Ficus

- E. *Minima*.—Small dark green foliage. 1/6 each.
E. *Radicans*.—Large leafed variety. 1/- each.
E. *Stipulata*.—Climbing Fig. 1/- each.

Fuchsia

- E. *Kirkii* (Procumbens).—Excellent plant for baskets; red berries. 1/- each.

Gelsimium (Carolina Jasmine)

An excellent plant for a low trellis, producing beautiful yellow flowers; sweetly scented.

- E. *Sempervirens*. 1/6 each.

Hardenbergia (Sarsaparilla)

Tree-flowering showy, and hardy climbers for exposed positions.

- E. *Digitata*.—Purple and white. 1/6 each.
E. *Lindleyana*.—Dark blue. 1/6 each.
E. *Monophylla*.—Purple. 1/6 each.
E. *Monophylla Alba*.—White. 1/- each.

Hedera (Ivy)

Well-known hardy climbers.

- E. *Several Varieties*. From 1/- each.

Hoya (Wax Plant)

A pretty climber, suitable for a warm, dry situation.

- E. *Carnosa*.—Pink. 1/6 each.

Ipomea

A handsome, rapid growing climber, producing large convolvulus-like flowers throughout the Autumn.

- E. *Learii*.—Blue. 1/- each.
E. *Learii Alba*.—White. 1/- each.

Jasminium (Jasmine)

Favourite climbers for sheltered positions; sweetly scented.

- E. *Gracilis*.—White. 1/- each.
E. *Grandiflorum*.—White. 1/- each.
E. *Officinalis*.—Common white. 1/- each.
E. *Nudiflora*.—Yellow. 1/6 each.
E. *Primulinum*.—Bright yellow. 1/6 each.

Kenneyda

Handsome twining plants; excellent for a trellis.

- E. *Nigricans*.—Black and yellow. 1/6 each.
E. *Rubicunda*.—Red. 1/6 each.
E. *Comptoniana*.—Violet purple. 1/6 each.

Lageria

Very beautiful evergreen climbers, producing large bell-shaped flowers; spotted internally.

- E. *Rosea*.—Carmine. 5/- each.
E. *Alba*.—White. 12/6 each.

Lathyrus (Everlasting Pea)

- E. *Latifolius Albus*.—White. 1/- each.
E. *Latifolius Delicata*.—Rose. 1/- each.
E. *Latifolius Rosea*.—Pink. 1/- each.
E. *White Pearl*.—1/- each.
E. *Pubescens*.—Blue. 1/- each.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle)

Quick-growing climbers; deliciously perfumed.

- E. *Aurea reticulata*.—1/6 each.
E. *Caprifolium*.—English Honeysuckle. 1/- each.
E. *Confusa*.—Yellow. 1/- each.
E. *Sinensis*.—White and red. 1/6 each.
E. *Tartarica Splendens*.—Red. 1/6 each.

Lophospermum

Showy climber, tubular flowers.

- E. *Hendersoni*.—Red. 1/6 each.

Lotus

A splendid plant for rock work, bearing pea-shaped flowers in clusters.

- E. *Peliorhyncus*.—1/- each.

Mandevillea

One of the prettiest climbers, with handsome trumpet-shaped, snow white flowers; delightfully fragrant.

- D. *Suavelons*.—White. 1/6 each.

Manettia

A very pretty climber, with tube-shaped flowers.

- E. *Bicolor*.—Scarlet, tipped with yellow. 1/6 each.

- E. *Glabra*.—Red. 1/6 each.

Maurandia

Pretty evergreen, quick-growing climbers, with elegant Gloxinia-like flowers.

- E. *Alba*.—White. 1/- each.
E. *Barclayana*.—Purple. 1/- each.
E. *Rosea*.—Rose. 1/- each.

Medeola (Smilax)

A pretty herbaceous climber, suitable for hanging-baskets, etc. Invaluable to florists.

- E. *Asparagoides*.—1/6 each.
E. *Asparagoides Myrtifolia*.—Very delicate and graceful. 1/6 each.

Panicum

Very useful for baskets.

- E. *Variegatum*.—1/6 each.

Passiflora (Passion Flower)

Very showy climbers with dark green foliage; excellent for verandahs or trellis.

- E. *Bedfordiana*.—Purple. 1/6 each.
E. *Fragrant Beauty*.—Flowers white with purple centre, measuring 4 inches across, and deliciously fragrant. 1/6 each.
E. *Constance Elliot*.—Pure white. 1/6 each.
E. *Coerulea*.—Magnificent blue flowers. 1/- each.

- E. *Edulis* (Passion Fruit).—Bears heavy crops of the well-known fruit; flowers white. 6d. to 1/- each.

- E. *Eynsford Gem*.—Very showy perpetual-flowering variety; colour red, shaded rose. 1/6 each.

- E. *Herbertiana*.—White. 1/6 each.

- E. *Imperatrice Eugenie*.—Blue and white. 1/6 each.

Phaseolus (Snail Flower)

Pretty and curious perennial climber, with

corkscrew-shaped flowers; combination of lilac, white, and yellow.

- D. *Caracalla*.—1/- each.

Physianthus

A very quick-growing climber.

- E. *Albens*.—White. 1/6 each.

Rhynchospermum

A dwarf twining shrub of rather slender habit, admirably suited for pot culture as well as low trellis. The flowers are numerous, pure white, and finely scented.

- E. *Jasminoides*.—White. 1/6 to 2/- each.
E. *Jasminoides Variegata*.—White. 1/6 to 2/- each.

Solanum

Hardy rapid-growing climbers.

- E. *Jasminoides*.—White. 1/- each.
E. *Jasminoides Variegata*.—White. 1/6 each.
E. *Seafortianum*.—Beautiful pale lilac flowers; requires a warm situation. 1/6 each.

Stephanotis

White, waxy blooms, produced in clusters, and delightfully scented. To succeed out of doors it must be planted in a very warm, sunny situation.

- E. *Florabunda*.—White. 2/6 each.
E. *Florabunda* (Everlasting variety).—White. 2/6 each.

Stigmaphyllon

A dwarf climbing shrub with pretty, curiously fringed, yellow flowers.

- E. *Ciliatum*.—Yellow. 1/6 each.

Tacsonias

This genus bears a close resemblance to the Passion Flowers, and is equally beautiful and quick in growth; it is suitable for similar situations.

- E. *Eriantha*.—Red. 1/- each.
E. *Exoniensis*.—Bright rose. 1/6 each.
E. *Igneae*.—Intense scarlet. 1/6 each.
E. *Manicata* (Scarlet Passion Flowers).—1/6 each.
E. *Mollissima*.—Pink, edible fruit. 1/- each.
E. *Mortii*.—Magenta. 1/6 each.
E. *Smythiana*.—Orange-scarlet. 1/6 each.
E. *Jamesonii*.—Rose colour. 1/- each.
E. *Taylorii*.—Cerule. 1/- each.
E. *Tomentosa Speciosa*.—1/6 each.
E. *Van Volexmi*.—Crimson. 1/6 each.

Tecoma

The species of this genus are exceedingly beautiful, and are among the most desirable of flowering shrubs. T. *Radicans* and *Grandiflora* will cling to stone or brick like Ivy. T. *Jasminoides* and *Australis* are twiners, the flowers of the former being large and very beautiful.

- E. *Australis*.—Cream and brown. 1/- each.
E. *Capensis*.—Orange-scarlet. 1/6 each.
E. *Grandiflora*.—Orange. 1/6 each.
E. *Guilfoylei*.—Deep crimson; fine, showy variety. 1/6 each.
E. *Jasminoides*.—Purple and white. 1/6 each.
E. *Jasminoides Alba*.—White and rose. 1/6 to 2/- each.
E. *Latrobei*.—Cream. 1/6 each.

- D. *Mackenni*.—An extremely handsome climber; large trumpet-shaped flowers, rosy lilac streaked with purple. 1/6 each.
E. *Molle*.—Cream; very fine foliage. 1/- each.
D. *Madam Galen*.—Wine red. 1/6 each.
D. *Manglesi*.—Chestnut red. 1/6 each.
D. *Rosea*.—Light rose. 1/- to 1/6 each.
D. *Radicans*.—Reddish brown. 1/- each.
D. *Radicans Grandiflora*.—Deep crimson. 1/- each.

Wistaria

One of the best hardy climbers, producing in early Spring long racemes of sweetly scented flowers. When given a sunny position and liberal manuring they grow rapidly, and present a magnificent appearance when in bloom.

- D. *Frutescens*.—Light purple. 1/6 each.
D. *Multijuga Alba*.—White, very fine. 2/- each.
D. *Multijuga*.—Purple. 1/- each.
D. *Sinensis*.—Lavender. 1/6 each.
D. *Sinensis Alba*.—Pure white. 2/- each.
D. *Sinensis fl. pl.*—Double lavender. 2/- each.
D. *Sinensis Rosea* (New).—Beautiful new pink variety. 2/6 each.

Herbaceous Plants, Tubers, Bulbs, Etc.

Acanthus

A large-leaved plant, specially adapted for the front of shrubberies or for planting under trees.

Molle.—White. 1/- each.

Achillea

A dwarf-growing feathery-foliage plant, with pure white double flowers.

Ptarmica fl. pl.—1/- each.

Agapanthus (African Lily)

The Agapanthus are very hardy, free-flowering plants, remaining a long time in bloom. The flowers are produced in large umbels on long footstalks.

Umbellatus.—Blue, very hardy, and highly ornamental. 1/- each; 9/- dozen.

Umbellatus Albiflorus.—White variety of above, extremely beautiful. The single flowers are useful for bouquets. 1/- each; 9/- dozen.

Amaryllis

Planted in rich, well-prepared ground, and liberally supplied with water in dry weather, they make a fine display during the Spring and Summer months. The season for planting is from April to September.

Belladonna (Belladonna Lily).—Delicate pink. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Belladonna Rubra.—Very fine deep pink, large flowers. 2/- each.

Formosissima (Sprekelia).—Deep crimson. 1/- each; 9/- dozen.

Purpurea (Vallota Purpurea).—Bright orange-scarlet. 1/6 each.

Choice Hybrids.—From 1/6 each.

Anemone

The Anemone is of easy culture; any good garden soil will suit them. The ground must be well drained. Plant the tubers four inches deep, and if the soil is stiff, a little sharp sand should be put in with the roots.

Japonica.—Pink. 1/- each.

Japonica Honorine Joubert.—White. 1/- each.

Japonica Whirlwind.—White, the centre petals are whorled or twisted. 1/- each.

Anthericum

A very attractive ornamental-foliage plant, leaves green margined with white.

Variegatum.—1/6 each.

Asters, Perennial (Michaelmas Daisies)

These single Asters are charming as cut flowers, and are also charmingly effective in the herbaceous border. They commence blooming early in the Autumn, and are resplendent with a profusion of their lovely flowers till killed by the frost.

Price, 1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

Auricula

One of the most select and highly valued of florists' flowers; requires a cool, shaded situation.

Alpine.—Of sorts. 1/- each.

Calceolaria

Very useful bedding plants.

Shrubby or Bedding Varieties, 1/- to 1/6.

Carex

Japonica Variegata.—Leaves beautifully edged with silver; makes a very compact pot plant. 1/- to 1/6 each.

Scaposa.—A useful decorative plant. 1/- each.

Centaurea

A lovely bedding plant, with silvery foliage, which renders it useful for contrasting with green-leaved plants in the flower garden.

Candidissima.—6d. each.

Chrysanthemum (Marguerite)

Hardy perennial, with large pure white flowers borne on long stems; excellent for cutting.

Hybridum White (Shasta Daisy).—1/- each.

Leucanthemum.—Large white. 1/- each.

Leucanthemum Perfection.—Large white, very fine. 1/- each.

Maximum, Mrs. C. Lowthian Bell.—This magnificent Marguerite produces the largest flowers of any of this class. 1/6 each.

Shasta Snowstorm.—1/- each.

Clivea

Nobilis.—Red and yellow. 2/- each.

Convallaria (Lily-of-the-Valley)

Well-known sweet-scented flowers, requires a cool, moist situation.

Majalis.—Beautiful small white bell-shaped flower; delicious perfume. Single roots, 6d. each; 4/- dozen; in pots 1/- each.

Majalis Rosea.—Rose-coloured. Single roots, 9d. each; 5/- dozen.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal).—A favourite cream-coloured flower, tipped with green. 1/- each; 9/- dozen.

Obtainable from April to August.

Convolvulus

Dwarf spreading plant, useful for hanging-baskets or rock work.

Mauritanicus.—Lavender blue. 9d. and 1/- each.

Crinum

A fine genus of plants belonging to the Amaryllis family. The flower stems are generally stout, erect, and terminated by umbelled clusters of flowers, which are usually large and shallow-cupped.

Aquaticum.—Pale rose. 2/6 each.

Asiaticum.—A fine white variety. 2/6 each.

Capense.—White, free-blooming, and large; very beautiful. 1/- each.

Moorei.—This variety produces long spikes of beautiful blush-coloured flowers; very handsome. 2/- each.

Mrs. H. J. Elwes.—Deep rose. 5/- each.

Natalense (The Natal Lily).—Pink-rayed, tall, free-flowering noble plant. 1/9 each.

Powell.—A beautiful deep rose colour; free flowering. 1/- each.

Powell Album.—Pure white; extra fine. 1/6 each.

Powell Blandum.—Deep rose and white. 2/6 each.

Scabrum.—Lovely white and rose; very free flowering. 2/6 each.

Yemens.—The flowers are of the purest white, and borne in large spikes. 2/6 each.

Obtainable from May to August.

Cyclamen

For the conservatory, greenhouse, or window culture, the Cyclamen is indispensable, flowering at a time of the year when other flowers are scarce.

Persicum Sorts.—1/6 to 2/6 each.

Cyperus (Umbrella Plant)

Makes an elegant plant for table decoration.

Alternifolius.—1/- to 1/6 each.

Laexus Variegata.—1/- to 1/6 each.

Natalensis.—1/- to 1/6 each.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)

Beautiful hardy border perennials, with noble spikes of handsome flowers; exceedingly useful for cutting.

Good Named Varieties, Kelway's Strain.—1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Selected Seedlings, Kelway's Strain.—9d. each; 6/- dozen.

Dielytra (Bleeding Heart)

A popular and lovely plant for growing either in pots or in the open ground; bears rose and white flowers, in the shape of a heart, suspended on stalks in a drooping habit; 9 inches.

Eximea.—Carmine and pink. 1/6 each.

Formosa.—Deep crimson and rose. 1/6 each.

Spectabilis.—Rose and white; the largest flowering variety. 2/6 each.

Dietes

Bicolor.—Yellow and brown. 1/- each.

Sulphurea.—Sulphur yellow and red; new. 1/- each.

Quadricolor.—White, blue, lilac, and yellow; very hardy. 1/- each.

Echeveria

Succulent plants, suitable for borders, rockeries, and dry situations.

Imbricata.—1/- each.

Retusa.—6d. each.

Rosea Picta.—1/- each.

Farfugium

A splendid hardy pot plant for verandahs, etc.

Grande.—Large foliage, spotted yellow. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

Francoa (Bridal Wreath)

A fine perennial plant, bearing long sprays of pure white flowers.

Ramosa.—1/- each.

Funkia

This is a grand class of deciduous herbaceous plants, with handsome foliage, suitable for growing in pots for the decoration of the conservatory and shadehouse, or for planting out in the fernery. The flowers are produced on tall spikes or scapes.

Lineata Alba.—Flowers pure white, and very sweetly scented; very hardy. 1/6 each.

Gazania

Splendens.—Orange. 6d. each.

Splendens Variegata.—Golden-yellow variegated foliage. 6d. each.

Gentiana

A splendid dwarf-growing hardy perennial, useful for edgings, rock work, etc. Spring flowering.

Acaulis.—Beautiful deep blue; 6 inches. 1/6 each.

Helianthus (Perennial Sunflower)

Perennial Sunflowers are among the most effective hardy plants for large borders or for planting in shrubberies. They are remarkably free flowering, will succeed in any soil, and are invaluable for decorative purposes, or as cut flowers during the Summer and Autumn. 1/- each.

Heuchera

An extremely attractive hardy perennial, producing a profusion of elegant spikes of campanulate flowers, particularly adapted for cutting and other decorative purposes; also admirably adapted for pot culture.

Alba.—White. 1/- each.

Sanguinea.—Rich bright crimson-scarlet. 1/- each.

Hippeastrums

Strikingly handsome flowers, succeeding well in the open ground when planted in sandy soil, which should be deep, rich, and well drained. They are also admirably adapted for the conservatory, where these large and brilliant flowers of varied colours are highly effective.

SPECIAL COLLECTION OF 12 DISTINCT VARIETIES.

5/- each, or the entire collection for £2/10/-, post free.

Hyacinthus (Galtonia)

Candicans.—Produces spikes 5ft. long; covered with bell-shaped white flowers. 1/- each.

Iberis (Perennial Candytuft)

Desirable dwarf plants, with evergreen foliage, which is completely hidden by dense heads of flowers in early Spring.

Gibraltarica.—Pink. 1/- each.

Iris

One of the most lovely families of bulbous plants in cultivation, rivalling in beauty some of the grandest orchids. They are all hardy,

and with few exceptions free flowering, thriving in any ordinary garden soil with very little care. For shrubby borders, margins of water, rockwork, etc., they are admirably adapted; in fact, it is hard to find a place where some of the varieties will not succeed.

Foetidissima Variegata.—An evergreen species, leaves beautifully striped with white. 1/- to 1/6 each.

Fimbriata.—Pale blue and white, flowers beautifully fringed. 1/- each.

Germanica.—Of sorts. 1/- to 2/6 each.

Pallida Dalmatica.—Pale blue and white. 1/6 each.

Iris Kaempferi (Giant Japanese Iris)

Flowers of exquisite beauty, the colours ranging from finest white, through various shades of violet-blue, to the darkest purple. Some varieties are what may be called selfs, whilst others are beautifully veined, spotted, or blotched.

Mixed varieties. 1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

Lilium (Lilies)

This is indeed a grand genus of plants, noble in their appearance, and producing elegant flowers. We think it may be safely affirmed that, for intrinsic beauty, the varieties of *Lilium speciosum* (lancifolium) and *auratum* are unequalled by any other flower. The ground for lilies should be trenched to a depth of two feet, and well manured; plant the bulb six inches deep, and water freely during the growing season. The best months to plant are May, June, and July.

Auratum Pictum.—Similar to *Auratum*, with petals tipped crimson-red. 2/6 each.

Auratum Platyphyllum.—White, clear yellow stripe. 2/6 each.

Auratum Rubrum Vittatum.—White, chocolate band. 2/6 each.

Browni.—A rare trumpet-shaped variety. The inside is pure white, the outside chocolate-brown. 3/- each.

Candidum (Common White Lily).—Has strong upright stem, about three feet, with large diverting, odorous blooms; most beautiful; the Madonna Lily of the Italians. 1/- each.

Concolor.—Pretty deep scarlet variety of dwarf habit. 1/- each.

Davuricum (Orange Lily).—Orange. 1/- each.

Elegans.—A charming dwarf variety; flowers bright crimson; very early and free flowering. 1/- each.

Elegans Orange.—Orange-yellow. 1/6 each.

Excelsum.—A very fine variety. The flowers are of a lovely Nankeen yellow colour. 2/3 each.

Fortunei Giganteum.—Orange-scarlet, with black spots; grows to a height of 6 feet, and often bears upwards of 50 flowers. 1/6 each.

Giganteum.—With good cultivation the plants will grow to 10 feet high. The flowers are white. 5/- each.

Hansoni.—A very distinct variety, producing thick golden-yellow flowers; very fine. 3/6 each.

Henryi (Yellow Speciosum).—A robust-growing variety, sometimes reaching 10 feet, with golden-yellow flowers freely produced; very hardy. 2/6 to 6/- each.

Humboldtii (True).—A very handsome flower; colour golden-yellow, spotted purple. 2/6 each.

Incomparable.—Fine deep orange-red, with black spots; cup shaped. 1/9 each.

Longiflorum (Christmas Lily).—White. 1/- each.

Longiflorum Formosum.—Earlier than Christmas Lily; tall and free flowering; a grand improvement. 1/- each.

Longiflorum Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily).—The flowers are pure white, of most delicious fragrance, averaging four to five inches in length, and well open at the mouth. 1/- each.

Monadelphum.—Yellow. 2/6 each.

Pardalinum.—Orange spotted. 1/- each.

Pardalinum Bourgaei.—An improved type, with larger flowers, heavily spotted. 1/- each.

Pomponium.—The deepest scarlet; very fine. 3/6 each.

Speciosum Album.—Pure alabaster white blooms. 1/- each.

Speciosum Album Kraetzeri.—One of the finest varieties, robust habit; flowers of the purest white; large. 1/- each.

Speciosum Kraetzeri.—White, with chocolate tinge on back; a very distinct variety. 1/6 each.

Speciosum Magnificum.—A new variety. It is the largest of the *Speciosum* sorts. 1/- each.

Speciosum Melpomene.—Beautiful variety, with large flowers of a lovely purplish-crimson colour; with heavy spots. 1/- each.

Speciosum Rubrum.—White, spotted and shaded crimson. 1/- each.

Sulphureum.—Large yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. 3/- each.

Superbum.—Deep yellow with chocolate spots hardy and free flowering. 2/6 each.

Testaceum (Excelsum).—Apricot. 3/6 each.

Thomsonianum.—Delicate rose blooms, charming and free blooming; highly recommended. 1/- each; 9/- dozen.

Thunbergianum.—Fine Named Varieties. Colours from pale apricot to deep blood red. 1/- each.

Tigrinum, Fl. Pl.—Large flowers, nearly six inches across, very double, deep scarlet, large black spots; magnificent. 1/6 each.

Tigrinum Splendens.—Very fine, large rich scarlet and black spotted blooms. 1/- each.

Lithospermum

A very neat and pretty creeping plant, bearing numerous bright-blue, Gentian-like flowers for a very long period.

Prostratum.—1/6 each.

Mesembryanthemum (Ice Plant)

Charming little plants for rock work, producing their star-like flowers throughout the Summer.

Cordifolium Variegatum.—Rose, cream leaves, dwarf and compact; very effective for edging and carpet bedding. 6d. each.

Of Sorts, various colours. 9d. each; 6/- dozen.

Mimulus

Moschatus (Common Musk).—Old favourite, sweet scented. 1/- each.

Montbretias

A most beautiful and attractive group, exceedingly useful for cutting and decorative purposes. They are all extremely hardy, growing freely in almost any soil, and when thoroughly established are marvellously handsome, the flower spikes attaining a height of 2½ to 3 feet, and are gracefully arched.

Bouquet Parfait.—Fine yellow and vermillion. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Crocus.—Orange self; very fine large blooms. 1/- each.

Drap d'or.—Large chrome yellow. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Etoile d'Feu.—Orange-red. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Nerine

A beautiful class, comprising some of the most desirable of bulbous plants, among which the celebrated Guernsey Lily is the type.

Fothergilli.—Larger than the Guernsey Lily, and of a deep vermillion-scarlet colour. 1/6 each.

Fothergilli Major.—Vermilion. 2/6 each.

Lucida (New).—Large pure white with gold stripes; a greatly improved variety of special merit. 7/6 each.

Sarniensis (Guernsey Lily).—A well-known variety, producing flowers of a rosy-crimson colour. 1/- each.

Paeonie (Paeony Rose)

Showy, early Spring-flowering plants. To cultivate them successfully they should be planted in deep rich ground, and liberally watered during the dry weather. 2/- each.

Paeonie, Tree

These are among the most showy of herbaceous plants, their large double flowers being of immense size, and making a splendid show in the garden.

In Various Colours.—Scarlet, cream, purple, deep purple, white, pink, blush, rose pink, carmine, red crimson, salmon. 5/- each.

Panicum

A pretty ornamental grass-like plant, flowers useful for decoration.
Plicatum.—1/6 each.

Phalaris (Gardener's Garter)

An excellent grass for bordering large beds.
Arundinacea Variegata.—Variegated foliage, very ornamental. 6d. to 1/- each.

Phlox—See Special List

Phygellus

An effective Autumn-flowering plant, attaining a height of 3 feet, and producing spikes of long tubular flowers of a rich vermillion colour, with a yellow throat.

Capensis.—Red. 1/- each.

Plumbago

Of dwarf spreading habit, growing 4 to 6 inches high, useful for an edging plant or for the rockery; covered with deep blue flowers during the Summer and Autumn.

Larpetae.—Blue. 1/- each.

Polianthus (Tuberose)

One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the Summer-flowering bulbs.

Tuberosa.—Single, sweet-scented Tuberose, white; very fine. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Tuberosa Flora Plena (The Pearl).—Double Tuberose, rich and powerful perfume. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal)

An interesting plant, producing long spikes of drooping flowers green and white in colour.

Vulgare.—Green and white. 1/- each.

Primula (Primrose)

Double Lilac.—1/- each.

Double White.—1/- each.

Double Yellow.—1/- each.

Single Yellow.—(Common English Primrose).—6d. each.

Obconica.—1/- each.

Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—White, pink, lilac, of sorts. 1/- to 1/6 each.

Polyanthus.—Of sorts, various colours. 6d. each. 4/6 dozen.

Richardia (Calla)

Aethiopica.—(Lily-of-the-Nile). 1/- each.

Alba Maculata.—The leaves are of a lovely green, distinctly marked with oblong blotches of clear, transparent white. 1/- each.

Aurata.—Splendid yellow flowers. 1/- each.

Elliotiana.—Beautifully spotted leaves, with rich, deep yellow flowers. 2/- each.

Pentlandi.—Deep golden yellow; the finest of the yellow class. 4/6 each.

Rochea

Falcata.—Scarlet, very handsome. 1/- each.

Rudbeckia

Indispensable plants for the hardy border, grow and thrive anywhere, giving a wealth of bloom, which are well suited for cutting.

Golden Glow.—A well-known popular plant, attaining a height of 4 to 5 feet, and produces masses of double golden-yellow flowers on long stems; invaluable for table decoration. 1/- each.

Salvia

These are amongst the handsomest of herbaceous plants.

Azurea.—Bears pretty sky-blue flowers in great profusion. 1/- each.

Barbata.—Purple. 1/- each.

Patens Blue.—One of the finest blue herbaceous plants in cultivation. 1/- each.

Saxifraga

Rotundifolia.—White. 1/- each.

Sorts.—1/- each.

Sedum

Carnea Variegata.—1/- each.

Spiraea (Meadow Sweet)

Elegant border plants, with feathery plumes of flowers and neat attractive foliage; succeed in a half-shaded location in rich moist soil.

Filipendula.—White. 1/- each.

Japonica.—White. 1/- to 1/6 each.

Japonica Aurea Reticulata.—Leaves are beautifully reticulated and variegated with yellow. 1/6 each.

Japonica Compacta Multiflora.—1/6 each.

Palmata.—Rosy purple. 1/- each.

Panache.—Pink and white. 1/- each.

Peach Blossom.—Light Pink. 1/3 to 2/- each.

Queen Alexandra.—Pink. 1/3 to 2/- each.

Hawtayeana.—Lilac blue. 1/6 each.

Tigridia (Mexican Tiger Lily)

Produce exceedingly large and beautiful tiger spotted-like flowers, about 4 inches in diameter; very peculiar. A single plant fre-

quently shows a new flower every day for three weeks or a month. Considering the great beauty of these highly coloured Iridaceous plants, the wonder is that they are not more generally grown in gardens, being very hardy, gorgeous, and attractive.

Alba Immaculata.—A pure white variety; very fine. 1/3 each.

Canariensis.—A beautiful light yellow variety. 1/- each.

Carminea.—A splendid new variety. The flowers are of a lovely orange Nankeen colour. 1/6 each.

Conchiflora Grandiflora (The Shell Plant).—Yellow and red spotted. 1/- each.

Grandiflora Alba (The White Tiger Flower).—

White, spotted crimson; a splendid variety; large and beautiful. 9d. each.

Lilacca (New).—Crimson-magenta. 1/- each.

Lutea Immaculata.—New pure yellow variety; very fine. 1/3 each.

Pavonia.—Scarlet and orange-yellow, spotted. 6d. each; 4/- dozen.

Tritoma (Torch Lily)

Handsome flowering plants, and very hardy.

Uvaria (Red-Hot Poker Plant).—Flowers orange and scarlet on very tall stems. 6d. and 1/- each.

Pfitzeri.—A handsome plant for bedding, producing an abundance of rich coral-red flowers on stiff rigid stems. 1/6 each.

General Nursery Department

CHOICE AZALEAS.

Best Named Kinds.

They should be planted in a sheltered, shady place, and in ground that has been well worked; if heavy, the plant should have a little prepared earth, sand, or sandy peat mixed with the soil to give it a start. Avoid using all strong manures, as these do far more harm than good. Azaleas should be kept well watered during dry weather, and frequently syringed over head with clean water. This will keep in check "thrips," an insect this class of plant is most subject to. If the syringing with water fails to check the pest, then spray with Nikoteen.

Price 1/6 each; small plants, 1/- each.

BECONIAS.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED VARIETIES.

They are easily grown, requiring no artificial heat simply a cold greenhouse or a sheltered spot in the garden. After they have done flowering, and when the bulbs are thoroughly ripened, they may be lifted out of the ground and stored in a dry place, first covering the bulbs with dry sand to prevent them shrivelling. The tubers rest through the Winter months, and during that period no water must be given.

Extra Selected Dry Tubers, 1/- to 1/6 each; 10/- to 15/- doz.

obtainable from June to November.

BOUVARDIAS.

These are profuse blooming, dwarf-growing plants, producing their flowers during Summer and Autumn. For cutting purposes their value cannot be over-estimated. Some of the varieties are highly perfumed, which adds an additional charm to their character. They are of easy culture, and succeed in any good garden soil. A good supply of water in dry weather will be of much benefit to them, and tend to prolong their blooming till late Autumn.

*Those marked with an asterisk are single varieties.

Alfred Neuner.—Double white. 1/- each.

Australian Beauty.—Compact variety, double pink flowers of an exquisite shade of colour. 1/- each.

***Beauty of New South Wales.**—A cross between Humboldtii Corymbiflora and Priory Beauty, the result being a distinct variety, almost intermediate between these two favourites. Colour creamy-white, base of petals and calyx flesh coloured; petals very large. 1/- each.

***Deputy of Brisbane.**—Pure white, extra fine. 1/- each.

***Brockii.**—Coral pink, tube and base of petals pure white. 1/- each.

***Cardinal.**—Crimson-scarlet, large truss. 1/- each.

***Coral Queen.**—Soft Salmon coloured, tubes deep salmon red; exceedingly floriferous. 1/6 each.

***Dazzler.**—Producing fine trusses of scarlet flowers. 1/- each.

***Duchess of York.**—It is a very cheerful deep blush pink, shading to a tinge of heliotrope; distinct and beautiful. 1/6 each.

***Elegans.**—Rich vermilion. 1/- each.

***Ethel Kerslake.**—Flowers large, pure white, and highly perfumed; the dwarf trusses large and freely produced. 1/6 each.

***Federal Queen.**—Deep crimson, shaded maroon; flowers large; distinct. 1/6 each.

***Flavescens (Improved).**—Bright yellow; a great improvement on the old variety. 1/6 each.

***Hogarthii.**—Bright red. 1/- each.

Hogarthii fl. pl.—Bright red, double, fine. 1/- each.

***Humboldtii Corymbiflora.**—Large white, fragrant. 1/- each.

***King of Scarlets.**—Immense blooms, deep scarlet, freely produced on the terminal and lateral branches; vigorous. 1/6 each.

***Maiden's Blush.**—Bright pink. 1/- each.

***Mrs. G. H. Kerslake.**—Pure waxy white very large. 1/6 each.

***Mrs. McCulloch.**—A beautiful Bouvardia, producing immense trusses of large flowers of reddish-salmon colour. 1/6 each.

***President Cleveland.**—Crimson-scarlet, fine. 1/- each.

President Garfield.—Delicate pink, double, 1/- each.

***Priory Beauty.**—Pale satin rose, large truss. 1/- each.

***Salmon Queen.**—An exceedingly fine Bouvardia; colour salmon with a darker tube; very distinct. 1/6 each.

Sang Lorraine.—Brilliant vermilion, double. 1/- each.

CANNAS.

They bloom profusely throughout the Summer and Autumn months, and are of easy culture, merely requiring a plentiful supply of water during the flowering period.

My collection includes all the best sorts in cultivation.

1/- to 1/6 each; 12/- to 15/- per dozen.

Camellias.

The best site for Camellias is an eastern aspect, shaded, if possible, from the afternoon sun. It is also advisable, for the first season, to protect the plants from the fierce rays of the sun during the summer months.

The plants should all be mulched, and during dry weather kept watered till they get well established. Prices, 2/6 to 3/6 each. Extra size plants at a proportionately higher rate.

Alba Plena.—One of the best, beautiful double white.

Aspasia.—White, pink spots, very large.

Commandt Blato.—Rose colour, very fine.

Harriet Beecher.—Beautifully imbricated, large.

H. B. Sheather.—Crimson, very popular.

Mathotiana.—Dark crimson, large flower.

Mattes Malfine.—Beautiful pink blossoms.

Magnificent.—Pink, very pretty, vigorous grower.

Raffa.—One of the best; beautiful carmine red.

Reine des Beauties.—Bright pink, greatly admired.

Virginia Franco.—Rose, changing to pink.

Tricolor.—White, splashed red and crimson.

ERICAS (HEATH).

1/- to 2/- each; 12/-, 15/-, 18/- dozen, according to size.

D. signifies Dwarf; M., Medium; T., Tall.

M. **Andromaediflora.**—Pale pink.

T. **Arborea.**—White.

D. **Autumnalis.**—Red.

T. **Baccans.**—Rose.

M. **Beaconsfieldiana.**—Pale yellow.

M. **Bowieana.**—Pure white.

D. **Burnetti.**—Crimson, tipped white.

D. **Cavendishi.**—Yellow.

M. **Candidissima.**—White.

D. **Cerinthoides Coronata.**—Scarlet.

T. **Charlesiana.**—Rose pink.

T. **Codonodes.**—White and rose, light green foliage; very pretty.

M. **Cruenta.**—Dark red.

M. **Eweriana Superba.**—Scarlet, tipped green.

D. **Grandinosa.**—White, medium-sized bells.

Hentyana.—Light rose.

M. **Hybrida.**—Red; one of the best.

M. **Hyemalis.**—Pink and white.

T. **Intermedia.**—Pure white; very fine long spikes.

M. **Jubilee.**—Deep rose, large spikes.

D. **Lambertiana.**—White, tinged rose.

M. **Linnocoides.**—Rose.

M. **Mackinnoniana.**—Pink.

M. **Mamosa.**—Purple.

M. **Melanthera.**—Purple.

M. **Persoluta Alba.**—White.

D. **Pyramidalis Gracilis.**—White.

D. **Roegerminans.**—Small, pink, sweet scented.

D. **Rubens.**—Dark rose.

D. **Tetralix.**—Purple.

D. **Tetralix Alba.**—White.

D. **Ventricosa Globosa.**—Grandiflora, Impressa Magnifica, Minor, Rosea.

M. **Vestita Coccinea.**—Scarlet.

M. **Vulgaris.**—Purple Heather of Scotland.

M. **Vulgaris Alba.**—White.

M. **Webleyana.**—Light, waxy rose; pretty.

M. **Wilmorea.**—Pink and white.

Perpetual Carnations

1/- each, 10/- per dozen
unless otherwise priced.



The majority of the varieties in this list belong to the Show Perpetual or Smooth Petal type, rapidly coming into favour as the ideal Australian Carnation. Their true perpetual flowering habit, combined with much of the beautiful form of the English Spring Bloomer, give them a value unsurpassed for Show or Garden.

Timely Hints on Carnations.

Don't neglect to use plenty of lime during the winter.

Don't give Carnations new stable manure.

Don't expect a lot of bloom from small plants.

Don't try to grow Carnations in badly-drained soil.

Don't neglect to use the hoe frequently; keep the soil well stirred.

If in doubt, write to me. I will be pleased to help you.

If I do not stock the variety you require, I will be pleased to procure it for you.

Adeline Carter—New shade of helio., with few red lines.
Avignon—Yellow ground, marked and speckled red.
Aurora—Yellow ground, edged red.
Auram—Buff.
Admiral Beatty—White, purple markings.
Beauty—Yellow, edged maroon.
Beatrice Jean—Bright crimson.
Benora—White, pencilled bright red.
Black Chief—Deep velvety crimson.
Brilliance—Bright scarlet, edged chocolate.
Carola—Crimson.
Chancellor—Cream ground, pencilled cerise pink.
Cintra—White, edged and pencilled crimson.
Circe—Deep helio. ground, striped and speckled cerise.
Della—White ground, flaked purple and pink.
Denet—Light pink.
Dorothy Bury—Beautiful pink.
Duchess of Devonshire—Dark crimson.
Echo—Scarlet.
Egypt—Deep maroon.
Enchantress—Delicate flesh pink.
Enchantress Supreme—Pale salmon pink.
Gala Day—Deep pink.
Gazella—Pure white, heavily laced with carmine.
Geisha—Heliotrope.
Glory—Glowing scarlet.
Gorgeous—Bright cerise pink.
Heather Keep—White, slightly fringed.

Helen Gould—Clear rose shade.
Hesper—Bright scarlet.
Highfield Beauty—Clear rose pink.
Ideale—Purple.
Irma—Yellow, marked bright crimson.
Juliet—Yellow, evenly striped with purple.
Kate Blanche—White, pencilled.
Kathleen Sheldon—Bright red.
Klota—Yellow, slightly suffused with pink.
Lady Allington—Rich salmon pink.
Lady Fuller—A good pink.
Lane's Crimson—Rich bright crimson.
Lieutenant Perry—White.
Lola—Buff color, overlaid crimson.
Lyndall—Deep pink.
Manicata—Pink, with markings of red.
Marden—Pure white, edged purple.
Maritza—Midway maroon and purple.
Marjorie Schugier—Yellow.
Masterpiece—Pretty shade of soft scarlet.
Matchless—Pure white.
Mona—Cerise lake.
Marsalla—White, heavily striped crimson.
Mauve Queen—Mauve.
Mary Kate—White, edged purple.
Milkado Seedling—Crimson.
Miss Hall—Deep lemon yellow, bar rose pink on each petal.
Molly Kingham—White, striped purple and pink.
Molly Simmonds—Pure white, pencilled red.
Mrs. A. Waterman—Yellow, crimson markings.

Mrs. E. E. Powell—White.
Mrs. G. Johnston—Pink.
Miss Myrtle—Cream, edged scarlet.
Mrs. J. Wren—White, striped with pink.
Mrs. T. Lawson—Deep pink.
Miss Walton—Light heliotrope.
Neron—A rosy lavender.
Nelson Fisher—Deep pink.
Octoroon—Maroon.
Oliver—Cream ground, overlaid shade of salmon.
Orpheus—White, pencilled with delicate helio.
Osprey—Clear silvery lavender.
Othello—Dark purple.
Peach Blossom—Salmon pink, edged with white.
Peggy—Yellow, outer half petal mottled delicate pink.
Peerless—Deep rose pink.
Phyllis Magno—Yellow, edged and lined scarlet.
Planet—White, striped purple.
President—Bright deep crimson.
Purple Perfection—Purple.
Purity—Pure white.
Red Clipper—Red.
Rose Day—Deep pink.
Red Lawson—Red.
Regina—Salmon pink (fringed).
Robert Williams—Bright orange, striped scarlet.
Rose Pink Enchantress—Rose pink. Sport of Enchantress.
Roslin—Pink, thickly dotted and splashed crimson.
Royal Purple—A bright purple.
Salamander—Henna pink.
Scarlet Glow—Bright scarlet.
Scarlet Robert Williams—Dazzling scarlet.
Sequence—Scarlet.
Silvan—Pure white.
Storm Cloud—Lavender fringed.
St. Nicholas—Red.
Sultan—Deep crimson.
Thomas Bates—White purple markings.
Tiny—Very good red.
Torchlight—Deep pink or light red.
Uranus—Deep yellow, lines red on each petal.
Variegated Carola—Light pink-shaded purple, striped crimson.
Victoria—Lemon yellow, lined scarlet.
W. A. Holman—Salmon red.
Washington—Delicate shade of pink.
Wattle Blossom—Clear yellow.
White Queen—White.
White Perfection—Beautiful white.
Wodenthe—White.
Yellow Stone—Fine yellow.
Zelinda—White, heavily lined crimson.

Japanese Chrysanthemums

The Chrysanthemum will thrive well in almost any soil, providing it has been well worked and manured.

They should be planted in October and November, and a strong stake placed to each plant. Stop the shoots once or twice to produce a bushy growth, and water freely in dry weather.

Disbudding to a great extent is necessary where good blooms are desired, as the plants produce far more flower buds than they can bring to maturity. This will greatly enhance the size and beauty of the flowers.

The following list comprises the finest varieties:—

Price, 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Amy Castles—Deep golden yellow.
 Alice Lemon—Soft pink.
 Annetta Henley—Pink, streaked white.
 Badger—Brilliant crimson.
 Bronze Meudon—Bronze.
 Evelyn Ferguson—Reddish salmon bronze.
 Edith Cavell—Light chestnut, gold reverse.
 Gilbert Drabble—White.
 F. S. Vallis—Canary yellow.
 Golden Champion—Golden yellow.
 Gertrude Peers—Crimson.
 Hon. Mrs. Lopes—A good yellow.
 Hammond Phillips—Light pink.
 Harry Pride—Terra-cotta, light buff reverse.
 Ilma Ratten—Silvery pink.
 John Reid—Crimson.
 Kara Dow—Chestnut, gold reverse.
 Louise Pockett—Pure white.
 Lady Miller—Deep yellow.
 Meudon—Bright pink, silvery reverse.
 Miss Orr—Yellow.
 Miss G. King—Canary yellow.
 May Holton—Deep yellow.
 Mrs. Roger Thomson—Yellow.
 Mrs. R. Luxford—Chestnut, gold reverse.
 Mrs. G. Kelly—Old rose.
 Mrs. H. M. P. Berry—Yellow.
 Mrs. W. Duckham—Pale mauve.
 Mrs. J. Gibson—Mauve pink, white ground.
 Mrs. A. Weller—A beautiful bronze.
 Midme. T. Morell—Yellow.
 Mrs. Quittendon—Crimson.
 Norman Bayles—Large yellow.
 Nellie Frances—Old gold, marked reddish bronze.
 Pockett's Crimson—Deep crimson.
 Pockett's Bronze—Bronze.
 Rose Pockett—Old gold, shaded salmon.
 Rose Day—A beautiful pink.
 Ruby Jones—Deep yellow.
 Sunshine—Yellow.
 Source De Orr—Orange.
 W. Mease—Old rosy cerise.
 W. Turner—Pure white.

Ostrich Plume or Feathered Varieties.

1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Hairy Wonder.—Terra cotta, 1/- each.
 Louis Boehmer.—Pink, 1/- each.
 Silver Pins—White, 1/- each.
 White Louis Boehmer.—White, 1/- each.
 Yellow Thread.—Golden Yellow, 1/- each.

Single-Flowered Chrysanthemums.

These beautiful flowers are now growing fast in public favour, and are unsurpassed for decorative purposes. Their graceful Marguerite-like blooms are carried on long, wiry stems, and are produced in great profusion, making them of especial value as cut flowers



Rose Pockett.

for table decoration. They are perfectly hardy, and will grow almost anywhere, coming into bloom during the months of April, May, and June, when flowers are scarcest.

1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Crimson Chief—Crimson.
 Dorris Herring—Beautiful salmon rose.
 Estelle—Pure white.
 Fanny—Pink.
 Florrie—Pink, white ring round yellow centre.
 Joan Edwards—Rose pink.
 Mertham Gem—Reddish crimson, yellow round centre.
 Mrs. G. Denton—Heliotrope pink.
 Mrs. A. F. Cleaver—Heliotrope pink.
 Mrs. W. Brown—White with pink markings.
 Nyora—Yellow.
 Violet Merton—Reddish terra-cotta, yellow markings.
 W. Buckingham—Salmon pink.

Japanese Chrysanthemums (New Varieties).

2/- each.

Allie Morrison—Light pink.
 Bessie Robinson—Old gold.
 Dr. Inglis—Purple amaranth, silvery reverse.
 Dr. Jacobs—Deep crimson, gold reverse.
 H. V. West—Deep pink.
 Mrs. Sharp—Chestnut.
 Mrs. Watson—Crimson, gold reverse.
 Mrs. R. Wilks—Deep yellow.
 Mrs. Norman Brooks—Yellow.
 R. L. White—Amaranth, with silvery reverse.
 Stephen Brown—Lemon yellow.
 Yellow Louise Pockett—Yellow.

Graceful Plants for Hanging Baskets.

1/- each.

Asparagus Capensis.—Distinct; very useful for hanging baskets.
 Asparagus Plumosus Nanus.—Handsome dark green foliage; beautiful.
 Asparagus Sprengeri.—Handsome drooping variety; dark green leaves with scarlet berries.
 Campanula Isaphylla Mayii.—Suitable for hanging baskets; lovely blue flowers.
 Campanula Isaphylla Mayii Alba.—White, star-shaped flower.
 Fuchsia Procumbens.—Suitable for hanging baskets; very pretty scarlet berries.

Fuchsia Kirkii.—Small, round leaves, covered with crimson berries.
 Lotus Peltorhynceus.—Glaucous foliage; scarlet pea-shaped flowers, largely grown in Alexandra-avenue.
 Medeola Myrtifolia.—Particularly adapted for baskets; fine foliage.
 Panicum Variegatum.—Pretty variegated foliage; excellent for baskets.
 Tradescantia Variegated.—Useful for baskets; very pretty foliage.
 Tradescantia Zebrina.—Excellent for hanging baskets; very striking.
 Selaginella Aurea.—Foliage golden, low growing, excellent.
 Selaginella Martensi.—Splendid for baskets; fast growing.

New and Select Dahlias

I shall be pleased to supply any varieties of Dahlias that are not listed at lowest prices.

Green Plants Ready in November.

Dry bulbs obtainable from August to December in certain varieties.

Order Early.

N.B.—Should any kind be sold out I will substitute the nearest variety to it, unless otherwise stated, as stocks of certain varieties are small, owing to difficulty in propagation.

I can supply a very nice lot of dry tubers, and advise customers to order during September and October. They can be sent through the post for a nominal sum and carry safely. Postage extra; the postage fees on 12 dry tubers will cost 9d. to 1/-.

James Railton's Cactus Dahlias.

1/- each; 10/- dozen.

A. B. Rundle.—Rosy crimson.
A. E. Tyson.—Glowing Sunset.
Aphrodite.—White.
Charles Woodbridge.—Crimson.
Clarissa.—Yellow.
Dr. Kendall.—Crimson.
Echo.—Bright rose.
Eliza Elbrick.—White.
Eva.—White.
F. H. Robertson.—Yellow.
Fairy Queen.—Light pink.
Felix.—Crimson.
Florrie Wills.—Scarlet.
Golden Eagle.—Deep yellow.
Golden Plover.—Rich yellow.
H. Sheesmith.—Crimson.
Hellum.—Amber.
H. L. Brousson.—Deep rich rose.
Indomitable.—Mauve lilac.
Irresistible.—Yellow, suffused rose.
John Riding.—Deep crimson.
Modesty.—Canary yellow.
Minnie Walker.—Scarlet, very fine.
Miss Hillis.—Reddish bronze.
Miss Stredwick.—Deep pink.
Mrs. Arnold Sawers.—Rose.
Mrs. Deas Thompson.—Buff, yellow centre.
Mrs. Douglas Fleming.—White, narrow petals.
Mrs. E. Mawley.—Yellow.
Mrs. Fortunes Onley.—Large cerise.
Mrs. H. S. Brandt.—Salmon buff.
Mrs. John Pope.—Amber or old gold.
Mrs. J. P. Upham.—Rosy bronze.
New York.—Orange yellow.
Perry Pong.—Belladonna pink.
Red Chief.—Bright red.
Red Coat.—Beautiful scarlet.
Sherlock.—Bronze.
Sunstar.—Chrome yellow.
Superb.—Beautiful yellow.
Signal.—Deep plum colour.
Silver Wings.—Silvery white.
Southern Belle.—Rich maroon.
The Wizard.—White, mottled purple.
Tokio.—Salmon.
Uncle Tom.—Maroon.
Warrawee.—Bright red.



James Railton's Paeony Dahlias.

1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Alexandra.—Pure white.
Apricot.—Terra cotta.
Austral.—Buff yellow.
Baroness Furnheim.—Russett-orange.
Bertha von Sutner.—Salmon pink.
Conspicuous.—Red, shaded orange.
Countess of Lonsdale.—Crimson maroon.
Dormouse.—Deep crimson.
Duke Henry.—Purple, large flower.
Dr. van Gorken.—Pale pink.
Fan Tan.—Yellow, overlaid scarlet.
Geisha.—Large yellow.
Gorgeous.—Deep orange yellow.
Holman Hunt.—Dark crimson maroon.
John Wannamaker.—Heliotrope pink.
Julian.—Cream and pale rose.
Kimberley.—Rosy carmine.
King Leopold.—Primrose yellow.
Listy.—Deep yellow.
Lady Norman.—Salmon.
Loveliness.—Pink, dainty.
Lord Elphinstone.—Purple.
Lady Pagett.—White.
Mafeking.—Fawn colour.
Mrs. G. Keeling.—Delicate pink.
Miss Watson.—Yellow, striped rose.
Pink Garstoff.—Bright pink.
Queen Alexandra.—Sulphur yellow.
Reisen Edelweiss.—Creamy white.
Rubens.—Peach pink.
Wagner.—Tangerine red.

James Railton's Collarette Dahlias.

1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Buttercup.—Pure yellow.
Countess Hardegg.—Purple maroon.
Czar.—Crimson.
Dainty.—Soft pink.
Frogmore.—Splashed vermillion.
Gallia.—Crimson, edged cream.
Geant de Lyon.—Intense crimson.
Holyrood.—Rich ruby.
Harmony.—Primrose, purple shade.
Henri Farman.—Crimson.
Leistern.—Velvety maroon.
Lotus.—White.
Maurice Revoire.—Maroon, white collar.
Negro.—Dark maroon.
President Vigger.—Carmine, white collar.
Princess Louise.—Rich crimson.
Queen Ann.—Scarlet, tipped yellow.
Queen Bess.—Large orange buff.
Queen Mary.—Brilliant rose.
Regularity.—Purplish crimson.
Souv. de Bernardean.—White, splashed crimson.
Souv. de Cahbaune.—Red, yellow collar.
Windsor.—Chrome yellow.
Single.
Union Jack.—White, with broad bands of scarlet.

I also have a stock of Single and Double Dahlias in a grand range of Colours. 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

PENTSTEMONS.

As an attractive and decorative plant for the flower border, the Pentstemon has no rival. It is easily grown, stands the heat and drought better than any other florists' flower, perfectly hardy, and produces fine spikes of bloom throughout the greater part of the year.

Heterophyllus.—Lovely sky-blue flowers, at times tinted with rose. 1/- each.

All the leading varieties, 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

PENTSTEMONS, New Cloxinia Flowered.

These charming plants are rapidly growing in public favour for garden decoration, the brilliant and charming colours of their flowers being very effective, especially when grown in beds or large patches.

In size and beauty they outrival the older form of Pentstemon, and attracted considerable attention in many suburban gardens last Summer, where they were greatly admired.

1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

A. J. Tymms.—Purple-red shading to white, creamy throat, lip blotched chocolate.

Brilliant.—Bright red, white throat, large flower.

Clair.—Rich cerise, throat white, marked chocolate.

Cynthia.—Light rose, pure white throat, good truss.

Dudley.—Rosy maroon, large open bells, with brownish marks in white throat.

Elegans.—Carmine, shaded purple; centre streaked white; free flowering.

Etna.—Rich crimson-scarlet, throat white, very brilliant.

Gertrude.—Purplish cerise, large open bells, throat white heavily marked maroon.

G. H. Kerslake.—Purplish red, white throat, lip striped and blotched chocolate.

The White Czar.—This is a single white variety. 3/- dozen.

Gigantea.—Colour deep rose-lake, throat white, blotched at the orifice with deep rose; immense blooms.

Gloria.—Tube and segments brilliant vermillion, throat pure white.

Hercules.—Tube crimson, segment scarlet, throat white, and slightly pencilled scarlet; very long spike of large, well-disposed flowers.

Jean.—Pure white throat, with broad clear margin of rosy lilac.

J. H. Horton.—Purple, lip maroon, white throat, streaked maroon.

John Louder.—Brilliant deep crimson, veined white throat; large flower.

Joyce.—Medium-sized claret-red bells, with white throat.

Kathleen.—Very large, open flowers rosy-maroon throat, heavily blotched chocolate.

Louise.—Rosy-pink, good, open bells, white throat blotched and marked deep lake.

Marjorie.—Vermillion bells of great size, throat white.

Malcolm.—Grand trusses of magenta-crimson bells, throat deep chocolate with small amount of white.

Mrs. G. H. Kerslake.—Tube white, lip clear rosy lilac, throat white, faintly pencilled; probably the best of the light-flowered varieties.

Muriel.—Pure white throat, clear, bright margin of bright red.

Neressa.—Good truss of violet-purple bells with white throat, veined deep purple-brown.

Phenomenal.—Throat pure white, tube and segments rosy lake; large flower.

Princeps.—Tube and petals purplish crimson, throat white blotched chocolate.

Rising Sun.—Soft reddish salmon throat white, beautiful spikes of large flowers; a distinct and delicate tinted variety.

Rosa.—Deep pink throat, pure white with good broad margin.

Sylvia.—Pure white throat, large open bells, with good broad margin of rosy salmon.

Vivid.—Deep scarlet, throat white, pencilled and blotched with crimson.

PHLOXES.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

Among hardy perennial plants no class is of more importance than the Phlox, succeeding in almost any soil and situation, and producing their massive heads of richly coloured blooms throughout a long season, and while they will continue in good condition and flower freely for many years without attention, yet they respond quickly to and are improved by liberal cultivation. The immense flowers and huge trusses produced by these latest developments in this beautiful perennial should command a place in the gardens of all growers of high-class hardy perennials. Plants ready October.

Price, 1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

Beranger.—Soft rose, shaded salmon pink, heliotrope eye; large pip and truss.

Boule de Feu.—Fiery crimson, dark eye.

Cardinale.—Cardinal, shaded salmon; large pip and truss.

Captain Wilhelmy.—Large trusses of ruby flowers, centre blood red.

C. Andran.—Large purple flower; one of the best.

Coquillecot.—Vivid red, tinted orange.

Devonia.—Soft reddish salmon, eye red; immense trusses of large, well-formed flowers.

Esperance.—Beautiful clear heliotrope, white eye; very large pip and truss; one of the best.

Excelsior.—Bright rose; very large truss and immense pips.

Faust.—White, shaded rose; a good pip and truss.

Fiancee.—Pure white, lemon eye; very large truss.

General Roberts.—White pink eye.

Iris.—Bluish violet, with dark eye; pip and truss large.

Gideon.—Soft pink, shaded rose; red eye.

Ironie.—Deep rose, crimson centre.

J. Fraser.—A lovely shade of salmon scarlet, lighter centre.

Lumineaux.—Purplish red, suffused with heliotrope, eye shade light.

Mrs. Kerslake.—Delicate pink, red eye; a beautiful flower.

Mrs. A. J. Tymms.—Delicate rose lilac, soft red eye; immense flower, and well-formed spike.

Madame Damage.—White, large rosy-pink eye.

Muchelny.—Light purple, cherry eye.

Pantheon.—Light red, streaked and shaded lavender, darker eye; large pip, very beautiful.

Paniculata Alba.—Pure white.

Pharaon.—Lilac, shaded rose; large white eye.

Pitney.—Dark rose bright carmine eye.

Sheriff Ivory.—Light rose, crimson centre.

Splendens.—Bright red, large flower.

Suffrage.—Salmon red, purple eye; large pip.

Tinterhull.—Bluish violet.

Turquoise.—Rich bluish violet, eye blackish crimson; large pip and truss.

Wm. Veitch.—White, reddish-violet eye; good truss.

VIOLETS.

Violets are universal favourites on account of their exquisite perfume. They are more welcome on account of blooming during the Winter months, when other flowers are scarce. Much care has been bestowed upon them of late, resulting in a number of valuable varieties being added to the family. The single varieties are the hardest, and will grow fully exposed to the sun if water is occasionally given during the dry weather. The double sorts do best on an east or south border.

Admiral Avellan.—A single-flowering Violet of quite a new shade of colour; the plants are robust growers; flowers large, with good stems; colour dark purplish crimson. 4/- dozen.

California.—A variety of vigorous growth; single flowers; colour violet-purple, of intense fragrance; stems 12 inches in length. 3/- dozen.

Count Brazza (syn. Swanley White).—This is the best double white violet in cultivation, and is a great favourite. 3/- dozen.

Federation.—A fine locally-raised Violet, after the style of Princess of Wales; large flowers. 3/- dozen.

Italia.—Fine single flowers, colour violet-purple; strong grower; a very fine variety. 3/- dozen.

John Raddenberry.—Single; colour pale blue; a very strong growing Violet, and very hardy; the flowers produced on long foot-stalks—admirably adapted for bouquets. 3/- dozen.

La France.—Large metallic-blue flowers; very long stiff stalks; extra good. 4/- dozen.

Luxonne.—Beautiful violet-blue flowers very large, long stems, free grower and bloomer; a great improvement on California; single. 4/- dozen.

Madame Millet.—Double, rose-coloured flowers, strong perfume; one of the most floriferous. 4/- dozen.

Marie Louise.—Double; colour rich lavender-blue, with light centre; flowers very large, free blooming, deliciously fragrant. 3/- dozen.

Neapolitan.—Double; colour a delicate shade of mauve, very strongly scented; a favourite variety. 3/- dozen.

Princess of Wales.—One of the finest varieties in cultivation; colour bright blue; flower stalks 6 to 8 inches long, standing almost erect; highly recommended; single. 3/- dozen.

Reine des Violets.—Double white, tinged with black and sometimes with blue. 4/- dozen.

The Czar.—A single variety, very highly scented. 3/- dozen.

Trees suitable for Breakwinds and Plantations

WRITE FOR SPECIAL QUOTES FOR A BIG QUANTITY (PACKING AND FREIGHT EXTRA).

(E) denotes Evergreen. (D) denotes deciduous. (C) signifies suitable for cold climate. (W) signifies suitable for warm climate.

Acacia Baileyana (E). C.W. 1/-.

Araucaria Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine) (E). W. 1/6.

Brachychiton Acerifolia (Flame Tree) (E). W. 1/6.

Camphora Officinalis (E). W. 1/6.

Cupressus horizontalis (E), ornamental, fast grower, a splendid breakwind, 3/6 each; 40/- doz.

Castanospermum Australe (E). W. 2/-.

Eucalyptus Globulus (E). W. 1/-.

Grevillea Robusta (E). W. 1/6.

Liquidambar Styraciflua (D). C. 2/-.

Liriodendron Tulipiferum (D). C. 2/-.

Lophostemon Australis (E). W. 2/-.

Melia Azedarach (White Cedar) (D). W. 2/-.

Platanus Orientalis (D). C. 2/6.

Pinus Insignis (E). C.W. 1/-.

Pittosporum Eugenioides (E). C.W. 1/-.

Pittosporum Undulatum (E). C.W. 1/-.

Schinus Molle (Pepper Tree) (E). W. 1/-.

3/6 each.

Rose Novelties

3/6 each.

Aspirant M. Rouyer (H.T.).—Vigorous, erect habit, deep apricot, tinted salmon, flesh, long bud.
Archie Gray (H.T.).—Bright crimson, good habit, vigorous grower.
Cornelia (H.T.).—Beautiful salmon pink, vigorous grower.
Climbing Chateau de Clos Vougeot (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport from the well-known namesake.
Climbing Ophelia (H.T.).—A climbing sport from Ophelia; strong grower.
Etoile de Holland (H.T.).—Beautiful velvety crimson; vigorous grower.
Florinda N. Thupson (H.T.).—Delicate rose, on pale lemon color; vigorous growth.

Hawlmarm Crimson (H.T.).—Intense crimson, strong branching growth.
Independence Day (H.T.).—Sunflower gold, and orange apricot; fragrant.
Lady Maureen Stewart (H.T.).—Velvety black scarlet; reflex is solid pure orange; waxy foliage.
Manifesto (H.T.).—Soft peachy flesh, tinged salmon, and exhibition rose.
Mrs. C. Lamplough (H.T.).—An exhibition flower of large size; color lemon yellow.
Mrs. A. Johnston (H.T.).—Orange yellow, free growth; a splendid bedder.
Miss M. J. Spencer (H.T.).—Clear, bright yellow, large and free; strong growth.

Mrs. Tom Paul (H.T.).—Strong grower, large flowers, color, saffron yellow.
Mrs. H. C. Darlington (H.T.).—An exhibition rose; color, creamy yellow; strong.
Nederland (H.T.).—A magnificent red rose; fully formed flowers; vigorous.
Prosperity, Wichuriana.—Perpetual flowering rose, white, tinted pink; produced in clusters.
Star of Persia (Hybrid Lutea).—Bright yellow color, with golden stamens; flower semi-single, about three inches across; summer flowering.

2/- each.

Rose Novelties of Last Season

2/- each.

Alex. Elmslie (H.T.).—Deep velvety crimson, globular form; floriferous.
Benedicte Sequin (H.T.).—Apricot shaded carmine; large and full.
Black Boy (H.T.).—Vigorous growth, velvety crimson; can be used as a climber.
Capt. F. Bauld (H.T.).—Scarlet crimson, continuous bloomer; large and full.
Cl. Lady Hillington (H.T.).—A strong Cl. sport from Lady Hillington.
Countess of Lonsdale (H.T.).—Deep cadium yellow; splendid bedding variety.
Chas. K. Douglass (H.T.).—Intense scarlet, long pointed buds; vigorous growth.
Covent Garden (H.T.).—Deep rich red, large flower; well formed.

Edel (H.T.).—Pure white, splendid for exhibition; good substance.
Elegante (H.T.).—Sulphur yellow, long buds; free flowering.
Emma Wright (H.T.).—Pure orange, an attractive rose; good habit.
Francis Gaunt (H.T.).—Deep apricot, beautiful cup shaped bloom; strong growth.
Franklin (H.T.).—Salmon color, rosey flesh bud; full oval shaped flower.
Golden Ophelia (H.T.).—A beautiful yellow sport from the well-known variety.
Golden Emblem (H.T.).—The finest rose in existence; a most popular variety; no garden should be without this wonderful rose.

Owen Nash (H.T.).—Lovely shade of cyclamen pink; splendid decorative rose.
Irish Afterglow (T.).—Deep tangerine; vigorous growth; single variety.
J. F. Crozier (H.T.).—Deep canary yellow, and exhibition rose of great beauty.
Mrs. H. Morse (H.T.).—Soft flesh cream, a marvellous habit of growth; a very beautiful exhibition variety.
Mrs. Redford (H.T.).—Bright apricot orange, very striking variety; free blooming.
Mrs. D. Buller (H.T.).—Rosy deep carmine, with lemon base; imbricated bloom.
Mrs. C. V. Haworth (H.T.).—Cinnamon apricot color, growth vigorous; highly perfumed.
Mrs. Bardou Job.



SPECIAL CHEAP ROSE NOVELTY COLLECTION NEW ROSES.

6 STRONG PLANTS, 15/-.

If obtained separately, would cost 21/-.
Star of Persia.—Bright yellow.
Florinda N. Thompson.—Delicate rose.
Mrs. Lamplough.—Lemon yellow.
Mrs. H. Darlington.—Creamy yellow.
Manifesto.—Soft peachy pink.
Hawlmarm Crimson.—Intense crimson.

BANKSIA CLIMBING COLLECTION.—White Banksia, Fortuniana, Yellow Banksia, Carmine Pillar, Fortune's Yellow, Tannschendon. Collection of these six rapid climbers for 6/-.

Cheap Rose Collections

THE "ARGUS" ROSE COLLECTION OF 12 DISTINCT VARIETIES. 15/-.

Mdme. Abel Chatenay.—Flesh pink.
Frau Karl Druschki.—White.
Mdme. Edouard Heriot.—Copper red.
Marion Manifold.—Velvety crimson.
General Macarthur.—Red.
Lyon.—Chrome.
K. of K..—Intense crimson.
Lady Hillington.—Yellow.
White Maman Cochet.—White.
Chateau de Clos Vougeot.—Crimson.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens.—White.
Belle Siebrecht.—Salmon pink.

EXHIBITION ROSE COLLECTION.

Consisting of 12 Choicest Exhibition Varieties. Sure Prize Winners.

If purchased separately, would cost 16/-.
Belle Siebrecht.—Salmon pink.
Chateau de Clos Vougeot.—Crimson.
Ethel Dickson.—Salmon pink.
Hadley.—Crimson.
Joseph Hill.—Salmon pink.
K. Aug. Victoria.—White.
Lady Ashtown.—Light pink.
Lyon.—Chrome.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens.—Pure white.
Snow Queen.—White.
Sunburst.—Yellow.
Molly Bligh.—Pearly cream.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN ROSE COLLECTION.

The following Eleven Roses are all good Decorative and Garden Varieties which have originated in Australia.

THE COLLECTION OF 11 PLANTS, 12/-.

Black Boy.—Dark crimson.
Cl. Lady Hillington.—Yellow.
Cl. Sunburst.—Cadium yellow.
Gwen Nash.—Cyclamen pink.
Cl. Geo. Schwartz.—Golden yellow.
Jessie Clark.—Single pink gigantea.
Miss Marion Manifold.—Velvety crimson.
Mrs. J. C. Manifold.—Dark crimson.
Penelope.—Red, shaded copper.
Rosy Morn.—Clear pink.
Sunny South.—Shell pink.

CLIMBING ROSE COLLECTION.

A Selection of the Best Climbing Roses Grown.

COLLECTION—12 STRONG PLANTS, 12/-.

If purchased separately would cost 15/-.

Cloth of Gold.—Yellow.
Caroline Testout.—Bright rose.
K. Aug. Victoria.—White.
White Maman Cochet.—White.
Liberty.—Velvety crimson.
Richmond.—Dark crimson.
Noella Nabonnand.—Bright red.
Paul's Scarlet.—Bright scarlet.
Souv. de L. Viennot.—Light salmon.
Bardou Job.—Dark crimson.
Marion Manifold.—Velvety crimson.
Maman Cochet.—Light flesh.

SPECIAL COLLECTION OF LAST SEASON'S NOVELTIES.

If purchased separately, would cost 12/-.

6 STRONG PLANTS, 9/-.

Capt. F. Bauld.—Scarlet crimson.
Covent Garden.—Deep rich red.
Golden Emblem.—Finest yellow.
Gwen Nash.—Beautiful pink.
Mrs. E. Morse.—Soft flesh.
Elegante.—Sulphur yellow.

DECORATIVE ROSE COLLECTION.

Twelve Distinct Varieties that will make an excellent Garden Display. Many of the sorts blossom right through the season.

COLLECTION OF 12 STRONG PLANTS, ONLY 12/-.

If purchased separately would cost 15/-.

K. of K..—Crimson.
Sunny South.—Pink.
Gen. Macarthur.—Red.
Lady Battersea.—Pink.
Warrior.—Red.
Isobel.—Shell pink.
Lady Hillington.—Yellow.
Mdme. E. Heriot.—Copper.
Irish Elegance.—Bronze.
Mdme. Mel. Soupert.—Orange yellow.
Golden Spray.—Yellow.
General Gallieni.—Pink.

General List of ROSES

1/3 each; 12/- per dozen.



Please use
Order Form in
this Catalogue.

Aglaja (P. Cl.).—Large trusses, canary yellow flower.
Albatross (H.T.).—Flowers extra large, ivory white, faintly tinted with blush pink; fine for exhibition.
Alex. Elmslie (H.T.).—Deep velvety crimson (2/-).
Alexander Hill Gray, Tea.—Growth vigorous, erect, and wonderfully floriferous; blooms large size, and great substance. Color lemon yellow. A grand exhibition variety.
Alfred Colomb (H.P.).—Bright fiery red.
Alice Grahame (H.T.).—Ivory white, tinted salmon.
Allister Stella Gray (Nois. Cl.).—Pale yellow, orange centre.
American Pillar (W.).—Vigorous growth; flowers single, bright yellow stamens, a lovely shade of pink.
Antoine Rivoire (H.T.).—Rosy flesh edged carmine.
Archie Gray (H.T.).—See rose novelties. (3/6.)
Ard's Rambler (H.T.).—Climbing or pillar rose, velvety crimson, deliciously perfumed.
Ard's Rover (H.P. Cl.).—Crimson flowers, fine climber.
Aspirant M. Rouyer (H.T.).—See rose novelties. (3/6.)
Augustine Guinoisseau (H.T.).—The White La France.
Autumn Tints (H.T.).—Copper red, shaded salmon.

Avoca (H.T.).—Crimson and scarlet, long buds.
Aviateur Bleriot (W.).—Vigorous climbing habit, saffron yellow centre.
Banksian White Cl..—Very sweet, blooms in clusters.
Banksian Yellow (B. Cl.).—A good pillar rose.
Bardou Job (H.T.).—Bright, glowing crimson.
Beaute Inconstante (T.).—Coppery red, shaded carmine. (B.)
Belle Siebrecht (H.T.).—Bright rosy pink.
Benedicte Sequin (H.T.).—See rose novelties. (3/6.)
Betty (T.).—Ruddy gold, fine form.
Beryl (T.).—Deep golden yellow; long buds.
Bessie Brown (H.T.).—Creamy white, large.
Billiard and Barre (T.Cl.).—Golden yellow, large.
Black Boy (H.T.).—Velvety crimson; climbing. (2/-).
Black Prince (H.P.).—Dark crimson, shaded black.
Bridesmaid (T.).—Bright rose pink.
British Queen (H.T.).—Pure white, finest white rose grown, large and free blooming, exhibition variety.
Candeur Lyonnaise (H.P.).—Pure white; seedling from F. K. Druschki.
Capt. Hayward (H.P.).—Bright crimson carmine.
Capt. F. Bauld (H.T.).—Scarlet crimson. (2/-).
Carine, Hybrid Tea.—A distinct charming rose, growth vigorous, erect, and branching, flowering in great profusion. Long elegant buds, carried on strong rigid stems. Colour orange carmine.
Caroline Testout (H.T.).—Clear bright rose.
Catherine Mermet (T.).—Beautiful rose; perfect.
Cecil Brunner (Poly.).—Bright rose; very pretty.
Chamellion (H.T.).—Flame edged cerise.
Chas. J. Grahame (H.T.).—Dazzling orange crimson.
Chas. K. Douglass (H.T.).—Intense scarlet. (2/-).
Chateau de Gros-Bois (N.).—Deep golden yellow, climbing habit.
Chateau de Clos Vougeot (H.T.).—Velvety scarlet.
Cl. Frau K. Druschki (H.P.).—White.
Cl. Geo. Schwartz (H.T.).—Yellow.
Cl. Lady Hillington (H.T.).—Yellow. (2/-).
Cl. Liberty (H.T.).—Dark crimson.
Cl. Mde. Abel Chatenay (H.T.).—Carmine pink.
Cl. Ophelia (H.T.).—See rose novelties. (3/6.)
Cl. Sunburst (H.T.).—Yellow.
Clara Watson (H.T.).—Salmon pink, free flowering.
Cleopatra (T.).—Bright pink, edged with rose.
Climbing Belle Seibrecht (H.P. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.
Climbing Chateau de Clos Vougeot.—A climbing sport from the parent. (3/6.)
Climbing C. Testout (H.T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.
Climbing Capt. Hayward (H.P. Cl.).—A strong climber.
Climbing Cecil Brunner (Poly. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.
Climbing Devoniensis (T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.
Climbing Kaiserin Aug. Victoria (H.T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing La France (H.T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.
Climbing Mde. Segond Weber.—Rosy salmon.
Climbing Mde. Jules Grolez (H.T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.
Climbing Meteor (H.T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.
Climbing Niphotos (T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.
Climbing Papa Gontier (T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.
Climbing Perle des Jardine (T.).—A strong climbing sport.
Climbing Pink Maman Cochet (T.).—A strong climbing growth of the well-known rose of the same name.
Climbing White Maman Cochet (T.).—A strong climbing sport.
Cloth of Gold (Nois. Cl.).—Yellow, large; the best climber.
Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald (H.T.).—Velvety crimson.
Compte. G. de Rockemur.—Fiery scarlet.
Comtesse de Frigneuse (T.).—Bright canary yellow.
Comtesse Felicie Hoyes (H.T.).—Salmon yellow, vigorous, large flowered.
Constance Aust. Briar.—Orange yellow, shaded crimson.
Coronation (H.T.).—Flesh pink, perfect form, awarded gold medal N.R.S.
Cornelia (H.T.).—See rose novelties. (3/6.)
Countess of Derby (H.T.).—Salmon, out petals rose.
Countess of Gosford (H.T.).—Salmon pink rose, large.
Countess of Lonsdale (H.T.).—Deep cadium yellow. (2/-).
Countess of Pembroke (H.T.).—Soft satin rose.
Crimson Chatenay.—Crimson.
Crimson Rambler (Multi. Cl.).—Remarkable climber, bright crimson.
Covent Garden (H.T.).—Deep rich red. (2/-).
C. V. Havorth (H.T.).—Intense black scarlet.
"Daily Mail" Rose (H.T.).—Coral red shaded, yellow flower, medium size.
David R. Williamson (H.P.).—Soft rich carmine rose.
Dean Hole (H.T.).—Silvery carmine, shaded salmon.
Dorothy Perkins (Wich. Cl.).—Soft pink, fine climber.
Dr. Rushpler (H.P.).—Deep blackish purple.
Duchess of Abercon (H.T.).—Creamy white.
Duchesse of Portland (H.T.).—Pale sulphur yellow.



JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS

Duchess of Wellington (H.T.).—Intense saffron yellow, stained with rich crimson.

Earl of Dufferin (H.P.).—Rich, dark velvety crimson.

Earl of Warwick (H.T.).—Rich soft salmon pink.

Ed. Bohane (H.T.).—Velvety crimson.

Edel (H.T.).—Pure white. (2/-.)

Edith Part (H.T.).—Deep coppery salmon.

Edward Mawley (H.T.).—Velvety crimson, blooms large, petals of wonderful depth and substance, a splendid variety.

Elegante (H.T.).—Sulphur yellow. (2/-.)

Eli Hartman.—Old Gold.

Ellen Poulson (Poly.).—Pink.

Eliz. Barnes (H.T.).—Deep rosy red, shaded copper.

Emma Wright (H.T.).—Pure orange. (2/-.)

Empress Alex. of Russia (T.).—Bronzy salmon.

Ethel Dickson (H.T.).—Deep salmon rose.

Etoile de France (H.T.).—Velvety crimson, centre cerise.

Etoile de Holland (H.T.).—Velvety crimson. (3/6.)

Evangeline (Wich.).—Single, pink, 2 in. diameter.

E. von Kerselstatt (T. Cl.).—Creamy white, edged carmine.

Excelsa (Poly.).—Scarlet.

Exquisite (H.T.).—Bright crimson, shaded magenta.

Fairy Pet (Poly.).—White, tinged with blush.

Florence Edith Coulthwaite (H.T.).—Flowers large, deep cream, striped with bright rose.

Florence Haswell Veitch (H.T.).—Brilliant scarlet, shaded with black, excellent shape, with fine stiff petals, of very vigorous growth.

Florence Pemberton (H.T.).—Creamy white, tinge of peach.

Florinda N. Thompson (H.T.).—See rose novelties. (3/6.)

Fortuniana (B. Cl.).—White; a good climber.

Fortune's Yellow (Hby. Cl.).—Yellow, shaded bronze.

Francois Dubreuil (T.).—Velvety, purplish crimson.

Francis Gaunt (H.T.).—Deep apricot. (2/-.)

Franklin (H.T.).—Salmon color. (2/-.)

Frau Lila Rautenstraugh (H.T.).—Apricot orange.

Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.).—Snow-white; beautiful.

Freiher von Marschall (T.).—Deep carmine; handsome.

Geo. C. Wand (H.T.).—Orange vermillion, flowers are large, full, perfectly formed; awarded gold medal N.R.S.

George Arends (H.P.).—Delicate rose, large blossoms, full, splendidly formed, deliciously scented, very floriferous.

George Dickson (H.T.).—Its vigorous growth, its thick beech-green foliage, produces blooms five inches across; colour, velvety blackish crimson; of splendid shape and substance.

Georges Schwartz (T.).—Bright, deep canary yellow.

General Gallieni (T.).—Deep red centre, shaded yellow.

General Macarthur (H.T.).—Bright scarlet red.

Gladys Harkness (H.T.).—Salmon pink; fragrant.

Gladys Holland (H.T.).—Buff, shaded orange yellow.

Gloire des Blanches (T.).—Pure white.

Gloire de Dijon (T. Cl.).—Yellow shaded salmon.

Gloire de Giunnoseau (H.P.).—Bright vermillion, beautiful shape buds.

Golden Emblem (H.T.).—Finest yellow grown. (2/-.)

Golden Gate (H.T.).—Creamy white, long buds.

Golden Ophelia (H.T.).—Beautiful yellow. (2/-.)

Gorgeous (H.T.).—Deep orange yellow.

Grange Colomb (H.T.).—Creamy white, vigorous growth, floriferous.

Gruss an Teplitz (H.T. Cl.).—Brilliant cinnamon scarlet.

Gustave Grumerwald.—Rosy carmine.

Gwen Nash (H.T.).—Lovely shade of pink. (2/-.)

Hadley (H.T.).—Bright red, good.

Hoosier Beauty (H.T.).—Glowing crimson.

Harry Kirk (T.).—Deep sulphur yellow.

Hawmark Crimson.—See rose novelties. (3/6.)

Herzogin Maria Antoinette (H.T.).—Deep orange salmon, crimson striped, robust growth, very free flowering.

H. E. Richardson (H.T.).—Deep rich crimson; gold medal N.R.S.

Hiawatha (Multi.).—Deep crimson; climber.

Hilda Richardson (H.T.).—Rose lilac, deliciously perfumed, vigorous.

Hugh Dickson (H.P.).—Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet.

Hugh Watson (H.P.).—Crimson, shaded carmine.

Hugo Roller (T.).—Rich lemon yellow, suffused salmon.

Independence Day (H.T.).—See rose novelties. (3/6.)

Irish Beauty (T.).—Pure white.

Irish Brightness (H.T.).—Single, vivid crimson.

Irish Elegance (H.T.).—Single, bronzy orange scarlet.

Irish Engineer (H.T.).—Single, dazzling scarlet.

Irish Fire Flame (Single).—Rich old gold, lovely striking colour.

Irish Glory (T.).—Single, crimson, changing to rose.

Irish Harmony (H.T.).—Single, creamy white.

Isobel (single).—Carmine red, flushed scarlet.

J. B. Clarke (H.T.).—Intense deep scarlet.

J. F. Crozier (J.T.).—Deep canary yellow. (2/-.)

John Cuff (H.T.).—Deep carmine pink; the buds are very long and pointed.

John Ruskin (H.T.).—Bright rosy carmine.

John Seber (T. Cl.).—Bright carmine; strong grower.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H.T.).—Growth vigorous, blooms freely, highly perfumed; colour carmine.

Joseph Hill (H.T.).—Salmon pink, shaded yellow.

Jubilee (H.P.).—Velvety maroon.

Juliet, Hybrid Briar.—Outside petals old gold, interior rosy red changing to deep rose.

Kaiserin Aug. Victoria (H.T.).—Pure white, yellow centre.

K. of K. (H.T.) (semi-single).—Dazzling scarlet.

Killarney (H.T.).—Pale pink, shaded flesh.

King George V. (H.T.).—Growth vigorous; very branching, flowers large, opening freely; colour, rich blackish crimson.

Konigin Carola (H.T.).—Silver rose-coloured flowers.

Kootenay (H.T.).—Primrose color.

La France (H.T.).—Beautiful bright lilac.

La France de '89 (H.T.).—Brilliant rosy red.

Lady A. Stanley.—Deep coral rose.

Lady Ashtown (H.T.).—Silvery pink.

Lady Barnham (H.T.).—Enormous flowers, erect flower stalks. Colour, orange shell pink; strongly tea-perfumed.

Lady Battersea (H.T.).—Bright rosy carmine.

Lady Dunleath (H.T.).—Creamy white, fine perfume, free blooming.

Lady Gay (Wich. Cl.).—Deep rich rose colour; climber.

Lady Greenhall (H.T.).—A beautiful rose, large perfect flowers, with high pointed centre, and deep shell petals; intense saffron orange.

Lady Hillington (T.).—Orange yellow.

Lady Mary Fitzwilliam (H.T.).—Delicate flesh colour.

Lady Maureen Stewart (H.T.).—See rose novelties. (3/6.)

Lady Roberts (T.).—Rich reddish apricot.

Lady Rossmore (H.T.).—Reddish crimson, claret shading.

Lady Ursula (H.T.).—Colour, delicate shade of flesh pink; distinct.

Larmarque (Nois. Cl.).—Sulphur yellow; climber.

Laurent Carle.—Red; exhibition.

L'Ideal (Nois. Cl.).—Yellow, reflexed copper and gold.

Le Progress.—Indian yellow.

Lena (T.).—Primrose yellow; lovely buds.

Leonie Lamesh (Poly.).—Coppery red.

Lieut. Chaure (H.T.).—Vigorous grower, fine long bud, velvety crimson-red.

Liberty (H.T.).—Brilliant crimson; beautiful.

Lillian Moore.—Deep Indian yellow.

Louis Baldwin.

Lyon Rose (H.T.).—Buds coral red, tinted chrome yellow, open flowers. Gold medal.

Ma Capucine (T.).—Bronzy yellow.

Mabel Drew (H.T.).—Blossoms large, carried on erect flower stalks. Colour, deep cream. An exhibition rose.

M. A. G. de Luxemburg (H.T.).—Deep yellow, perfect form, perfumed.

Madame Edmond Rostand (H.T.).—Pale flesh, shaded salmon, good habit.

Madame F. Dubreuil (H.T.).—Growth robust, long bud, large; bright rosy carmine.

Maman Cochet (T.).—Flesh-coloured rose, good.

Manifesti (H.T.).—See rose novelties. (3/6.)

Mamie (H.T.).—Rosy carmine.

Marechal Neil (T. Cl.).—Deep golden yellow; climber.

Margaret (H.T.).—A clear delicate tint of soft pink, buds long.

Marichu Zayas (H.T.).—Light rose, large, fragrant.

Miniature (Poly.).—Flesh pink.

Marquis of Salisbury (H.T.).—Bright velvety red.

Marquis Litta (H.T.).—Carmine rose.

Marquise De Ganay (H.T.).—Growth vigorous and erect; flowers very large and full, freely produced; colour silvery-rose. A decidedly good rose.

Medea (T.).—Lemon colour.

Mildred Grant (H.T.).—Bluish white, large.

Miss M. J. Spencer (H.T.).—See rose novelties.

Miss Marion Manifold (Cl.).—Velvety crimson.

Miss Willmott (H.T.).—Sulphur cream.

Modesty (H.T.).—Pearly cream, flushed rose.

Molly Bligh (H.T.).—Deep maddery pink.

Molly Sharman Crawford (T.).—Eau de nil white, vigorous growth.

- Mons. Desir (T.Cl.).**—Velvety crimson; climber.
Muriel Grahame (T.).—Pale cream.
Mde. Jules Bouche.—Salmon-white.
Mde. Marcella Delauney.—Hydrangea pink.
Mdme. Abel Chatenay (H.T.).—Rosy carmine; good.
Mdme. Berard (T. Cl.).—Clear salmon rose.
Mdme. Chedane Gunnosean (T.).—Canary yellow.
Mdme. Constant Soupert (T.).—Deep yellow.
Mdme. Charles (T.).—Bright apricot; large.
Mdme. Driot (T.).—A striped Reine M. Henrietta.
Mdme. E. Heriot.—Coral red.
Mdme. Jules Graveaux (T.).—Deep yellow and rosy peach.
Mdme. Jules Grolez (H.T.).—Chinese pink, bright.
Mdme. Lambard (T.).—Salmon pink.
Mdme. Melaine Soupert (T.).—Chamois yellow.
Mdme. Leon Pain (H.T.).—Silvery flesh.
Mdme. P. Euler (H.T.).—Vermillion silvery pink, perfect form, fragrant.
Mdme. Ravary (T.).—Golden yellow, good.
Mdme. Segond Weber (H.T.).—Rosy salmon.
Mrs. A. Carnegie (H.T.).—White, lemon tinted, beautiful, form superior to F.K.D.
Mrs. Aaron Ward (H.T.).—Indian yellow, beautiful.
Mrs. Alice De Rothschild (T.).—A bedding Marechal Niel; deep, rich, citron-yellow; large, full, of perfect form, with high-pointed centre; growth vigorous and erect. Splendid for exhibition and decoration.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H.T.).—Reddish salmon.
Mrs. A. Johnston (H.T.).—See rose novelties. (3/6.)
Mrs. Bryce Allen (H.T.).—Carmine rose
Mrs. C. V. Haworth (H.T.).—Cinnamon apricot. (2/-)
Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison (H.T.).—A Rose of great beauty and distinction; growth robust and erect; blooms large and full, petals of great substance, colour deep crimson-pink on front of petals, deep crimson-carmine on the reverse side; very highly perfumed.
Mrs. Chas. E. Pearson (H.T.).—Orange flushed red, fragrant, exhibition variety.
Mrs. C. Lamplough (H.T.).—See rose novelties. (3/6.)
Mrs. C. Russell.—Rosy carmine, scarlet centre.
Mrs. Cornwallis West (H.T.).—Delicate pink, between a shell and rose pink. A vigorous grower.
Mrs. D. Buller (H.T.).—Rosy carmine. (2/-)
Mrs. David Jardine (H.T.).—Rosy pink, quite distinct from any existing variety; awarded several gold medals.
Mrs. David M'Kee (H.T.).—A beautiful creamy yellow.
Mrs. Dudley Cross (T.).—Plain chamois yellow.
Mrs. Edward Mawley (T.).—Bright carmine pink.
Mrs. E. G. Hill.—Coral red, white centre.
Mrs. F. S. Mann.
Mrs. Frank Bray (H.T.).—Very vigorous and branching. The colour is a deep coppery ecru.
Mrs. Fred Searle (H.T.).—Silvery carmine.
Mrs. Fred Stfiker (H.T.).—Colour orange-crimson, developing into silvery fawn on front of petals and delicate orange-pink on the back; highly perfumed.
Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.).—The best Tea Rose ever introduced; a veritable giant amongst Teas; huge, thick, shell-shaped petals; colour delicate ivory-white; delicious tea perfumed. Stands without a rival for exhibition purposes.
Mrs. G. Sawyer (H.T.).—Clear rose.
Mrs. Gordon Sloane (H.T.).—Pure deep salmon pink, with creamy outer petals.
Mrs. Geo. Preston (H.T.).—Beautiful and distinct, profuse bloomer, petals of immense size and substance; colour is a warm silvery rose-pink; very fragrant; the blooms are of enormous size.
Mrs. H. Brocklebank (H.T.).—Creamy white.
Mrs. H. Morse (H.T.).—Soft flesh cream. (2/-)
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank (H.T.).—Creamy white.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens (H.T.).—White.
Mrs. Hubert Taylor (T.).—Shell pink, edges of petals ivory white.
Mrs. J. Holland (H.T.).—Deep salmon rose.
Mrs. J. Laing (H.P.).—Beautiful pink, splendid.
Mrs. John Bateman (H.T.).—Deep china rose colour.
Mrs. Muir Mackean (H.T.).—Carmine crimson, large flowers, exhibition variety.
Mrs. Myles Kennedy (T.).—Delicate silvery white.
Mrs. Peter Blair (H.T.).—Lemon chrome.
Mrs. R. D. McClure (H.T.).—Salmon pink, vigorous, good form,
Mrs. Redford (H.T.).—Apricot orange. (2/-)
Mrs. Sam Ross (H.T.).—Flowers full. A flower of the largest size. It may be said to shade from pale straw colour to light chamois yellow.
Mrs. T. Hillas.—Chrome yellow.
Mrs. Theo. Roosevelt (H.T.).—Creamy white.
Mrs. Tom Paul (H.T.).—See rose novelties. (3/6.)
Mrs. Walter Easlea (H.T.).—Charming Rose, of imbricated form, and robustly vigorous, of erect growth; blooms large, full, and most freely produced; colour glowing crimson-carmine; deliciously perfumed.
Noblesse (H.T.).—Primrose yellow.
Nederland (H.T.).—See rose novelties. (3/6.)
Niphetos (T.).—Pale Lemon.
Noella Nabonnand (T. Cl.).—Velvety crimson.
Oberhofgartner Terks (T.).—Rosy flesh, good.
Orleans (Poly.).—Bright carmine.
Papa Gontier (T.).—Rosy crimson bud.
Papa Lambert (H.T.).—Pure rose colour.
Paul Neyron (H.P.).—Dark rose, immense flower.
Paula Clegg (H.T.).—Brilliant red, the finest perfumed rose.
Paul's Carmine (H.P. Cl.).—Crimson flower, single; climber.
Paul's Scarlet.—Rich vivid scarlet.
Peggy (H.T.).—Saffron yellow, semi-double.
Penelope (T.).—Dark crimson, centre white.
Perle des Jardins (T.).—Canary yellow.
Perle d'Or (Poly.).—Nankeen yellow.
Perle von Godsberg (H.T.).—Light yellow.
Peerless.—Cream Exhibition.
Perpetual Crimson Rambler (Multiflora).—A fine perpetual flowering form, of Crimson Rambler.
Pharisaer (H.T.).—Rosy white.
Portia (H.T.).—Flowers pale rose, centre shaded yellow; distinct, large and full, a neat-growing plant of good habit; fine for exhibition.
Prince Camille de Rohan (H.P.).—Crimson ma-roon.
Prince Charming (H.T.).—Deep reddish copper.
Princess Bonnie (H.T.).—Rich crimson.
Prosperity (Wich.).—See rose novelties. (3/6.)
Queen Mary (H.T.).—Bright Canary yellow, beautiful December rose.
Queen of Spain (H.T.).—Pale flesh, splendid.
Radiance (H.T.).—Brilliant carmine.
Rainbow (T.).—Rose, striped with carmine.
Red Letter Day (H.T.) (semi-double).—Scarlet crimson.
Red Pet (Ch.).—Dark crimson, miniature.
Reine Marie Henrietta (H.T. Cl.).—Large red flower; climber.
Reine Olga de Wurtemberg (H.T. Cl.).—Brilliant red; climber.
Rev. D. R. Williamson (H.T.).—Dark velvety crimson.
Rev. T. Cole (T. Cl.).—Bright yellow; climber.
Richmond (H.T.).—Pure red and scarlet.
Rose d'Evian (T.).—Carmine and rose.
Roger Lambelin (H.P.).—Deep crimson, with a pure white band.
Robert Duncan (H.P.).—Bright rosy lake.
Rhea Reid (H.T.).—Beautiful velvety crimson, fragrant, and resist mildew.
Safrano (T.).—Bright apricot.
Sea Bird (H.T.).—Clear primrose yellow, fine form, vigorous.
Sinica Alba (Cl.).—Large, single, pure white.
Sinica Anemone (Cl.).—Large, single, silvery pink.
Sophia King (T.).—Chamois yellow.
Source d'Or (Wich.).—Golden yellow, growth vigorous, beautiful variety.
Souvenir de Leonie Viennot (T. Cl.).—Silvery rose, climbing.
Souv. De Marie Zayas.—Vivid carmine.
Souvenir de Pierre Notting (T.).—Apricot yellow.
Souvenir de Theresa Levet (T.).—Bright deep red.
Souv. de G. Prat (H.T.).—Vigorous grower, of branching habit; flower large, of fairly full colour, light sulphur-yellow.
Souvenir de Stella Gray (T.).—Deep orange.
Star of Persia (Hybrid Tutia).—See rose novelties. (3/6.)
Sunburst (H.T.).—Fine, long pointed bud; flower large; is a superb cadmium yellow.
Sunset (T.).—Deep Apricot.
Sunny South (H.T.).—Pink flushed carmine.
Tausendschou (Rambler).—Flowers are soft pink, produced in clusters, with fine foliage, thornless wood.
Tea Rambler (Poly.).—Coppery pink.
Thalia (P. Cl.).—Large trusses, double white flowers.
The Bride (T.).—Pure white, tinted rose.
The Meteor (H.T.).—Rich velvety crimson.
Veilchenblau (P.).—Known as the blue rose; semi-double; colour reddish lilac.
W. C. Gaunt (H.T.).—Brilliant vermillion.
Waltham Climber No. 1 (T. Cl.).—Crimson, good climber.
Walter Speed (H.T.).—A deep lemon yellow of the Antoine Revoire type.
Warrior (H.T.).—Blood red, large, double.
Wedding Bells (P. Cl.).—Shell pink, in clusters.
White Lady (T.).—Creamy white, large.
White Maman Cochet (T.).—Pure white sport.
William Notting (H.T.).—Salmon rose; a fine rose.
William Allen Richardson (Nois Cl.).—Orange yellow, climber.
William Shean (H.T.).—Purest pink, immense size.
White Killarney (H.T.).—A pure white sport from the fine rose, Killarney.
Yellow Frau Karl Druschki.—A vigorous grower; flower pale creamy yellow.
Yvonne Vacherot (H.T.).—White, suffused soft pink.

3/- each **List of Standard Roses** 30/- doz.

Varieties marked * are Novelties. Price, 5/- each

*Aspirant M. Rouyer.—Salmon pink.
 Australian Felix.—Pink.
 Autumn Tints.—Coppery red.
 Alex. Hall Gray.—Lemon yellow.
 Alex. Emslie.—Velvety crimson.
 British Queen.—Exquisite white.
 Belle Siebrecht.—Rosy pink.
 C. V. Haworth.—Intense black scarlet.
 Carine.—Orange carmine.
 Chateau de Clos Vougeot.—Velvety scarlet.
 Col. Oswald Fitzgerald.—Velvety crimson.
 Caroline Testout.—Clear, bright red.
 Constance.—Orange yellow, good bud.
 Cissie Eslea.—Saffron yellow.
 *Cornelia.—Salmon pink.
 Duchess of Portland.—Sulphur yellow.
 Dean Hole.—Silvery carmine.
 *Etoile de Holland.—Velvety crimson.
 Etoile de France.—Velvety crimson.
 Emma Wright.—Pure orange color.
 Edward Mawley.—Velvety crimson.
 Ethel Dickson.—Deep salmon rose.
 Edgar M. Burnet.—Large flesh petals.
 Frau Karl Druschki.—Snowy white.
 Freiheer von Marschal.—Dark carmine.
 Golden Emblem.—Finest yellow rose grown
 *Florinda N. Thompson.—Delicate rose.
 Georges Schwartz.—Canary yellow.
 Gustave Gunnerwald.—Carmine pink.
 Gruss au Teplitz.—Brilliant scarlet.
 General Macarthur.—Bright scarlet.
 General Galleni.—Deep red, shaded yellow
 George Dickson.—Dark crimson.
 Gladys Holland.—Orange yellow.
 Gorgeous.—Deep orange yellow.
 *Golden Ophelia.—A beautiful golden color
 Hadley.—Bright red.
 Hoosier Beauty.—Glowing crimson.
 *Hawmark Crimson.—Beautiful crimson.
 *Independence Day.—Sunflower gold.
 Irish Elegance.—Orange scarlet.
 Iona Herdmann.—Clear orange flower.
 Joseph Hill.—Pink salmon.
 J. L. Mock.—Carmine.
 Kaiserin Aug. Victoria.—Pure white.
 Kootenay.—Primrose color.
 K. of K. (semi-single).—Dazzling scarlet.
 Lyon.—Coral red and salmon.
 Lena.—Glowing apricot.
 Lady Hillington.—Orange yellow.
 Lady Roberts.—Rich salmon red.



Laurent Carle.—Velvety carmine.
 Louis H. Breslau.—Shrimp pink with coral
 red.
 Lady Battersea.—Cherry crimson, long buds.
 Lady Greenhall.—Saffron orange.
 La France.—Pale pink; reverse, rose.

Lady Ashtown.—Silvery pink.
 Lillian Moore.—Pure Indian yellow.
 Los Angeles.
 *Manifesto.—Pearly flesh salmon.
 Mabel Drew.—Deep cream.
 Molly Bligh.—Deep pink; an ideal rose.
 Maman Cochet.—Flesh colored.
 Molly S. Crawford.—Delicate white.
 Mildred Grant.—Ivory white.
 *Mrs. C. Lamplough.—Lemon yellow.
 *Mrs. H. Darlington.—Creamy yellow.
 *Mrs. A. Johnston.—Orange yellow.
 Mrs. A. R. Waddell.—Reddish salmon.
 Mrs. A. Carnegie.—Pure white.
 Mrs. G. Sawyer.—Clear rose.
 Mrs. Foley Hobbs.—Delicate ivory white.
 Mrs. T. Roosevelt.—Creamy white.
 Mrs. C. E. Shea.—Bright pink.
 Miss Wilmott.—Soft sulphur cream.
 Mrs. Herbert Stevens.—A splendid white.
 Mdme. E. Heriot.—A "Daily Mail" rose.
 Mdme. Leon Pain.—Silvery salmon.
 Mdme. Abel Chatenay.—Carmine pink.
 Mdme. Jules Grolez.—Satin pink.
 Mdme. Melaine Soupert.—Salmon yellow.
 Mdme. Segond Weber.—Rosy salmon.
 Miss Marion Manifold.—Bright crimson.
 Marie Duc Luxembourg.—Deep orange yellow.
 *Nederland.—Magnificent red rose.
 Noblesse.—Light flesh color.
 Ophelia.—Salmon flesh, good.
 Old Gold.—Reddish orange.
 Othello.
 Pharisaer.—Rosy white.
 Penelope.—Crimson, centre white.
 *Prosperity.—White, tinted pink.
 Prince Camille de Rohan.—Dark crimson.
 Rhea Reid.—Beautiful red.
 Richmond.—Red and scarlet.
 Rose d'Evian.—Magenta.
 Red Letter Day.—Brilliant crimson.
 Sunburst.—Cadium yellow.
 Sunny South.—Pink flushed, pretty.
 *Star of Persia.—Bright yellow.
 Snow Queen.—Pure white.
 The Bride.—White, tinted rose.
 *The Queen Alexandra.—Intense vermilion.
 White Maman Cochet.—Splendid white.
 Willowmere.—Coral red.
 Warrior.—Vivid scarlet crimson.

1/3 each **Select List of Climbing Roses.** 15/- doz.

American Pillar (Rambler).—Pink.
 Ard's Pillar (H.T.).—Velvety crimson.
 Ard's Rover (H.P.).—Crimson.
 Aviateur Bleriot (Wich.).—Saffron yellow.
 Banksian White (B. Cl.).—Blooms in clusters;
 white.
 Banksian Yellow (B. Cl.).—Blooms in clusters;
 yellow.
 Bardou Job (H.T.).—Bright crimson.
 Black Boy (new) (H.T.).—Dark crimson.
 (2/-)
 Belle Siebrecht (H.T.).—Bright rosy pink.
 Caroline Testout (H.T.).—Bright rose.
 Cecile Brunner (Poly.).—Bright rose.
 Celine Forestier (Nois.).—Pale yellow.
 Crimson Rambler (Multi.).—Bright crimson.
 Cloth of Gold (Nois.).—Yellow; a good rose.
 Dorothy Perkins (Wich.).—Soft pink, in
 clusters.
 Devonensis (T.).—Pale flesh.
 Excelsa (Wich.).—Scarlet crimson, in clusters.
 Florence H. Veitch (H.T.).—Brilliant scarlet.
 Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.).—Snowy white.
 Fortuniana (B. Cl.).—White; sweet.
 Flower of Fairfield (H.T.).—Bright crimson.
 Fortune's Yellow (Hy. Cl.).—Yellow, shaded
 bronze.
 Francois Crouse (T.).—Bright crimson.

Georges Schwartz (T.).—Deep canary yellow.
 Gruss au Teplitz (H.T.).—Brilliant scarlet.
 Glorie de Dijon (T.).—Yellow, shaded salmon.
 Hiawatha (Wich.).—Scarlet; single; flowering
 in clusters.
 Jessie Clark (Cl.).—Single; pink; gigantic.
 Lady Gay (Wich.).—Deep rich rose; flowers in
 clusters.
 Lady Medallist (Cl.).—A La France pink.
 Lady Waterloo (H.T.).—Salmon pink.
 L'Ideale (Nois.).—Yellow, with copper and
 gold color.
 Lady Ashtown (H.T.).—Pale rose.
 Liberty (H.T.).—Brilliant crimson.
 Mdme. Berard (T.).—Salmon rose.
 Mdme. Jules Graveaux (T.).—Deep yellow.
 Marechal Neil (T.).—Deep golden yellow.
 Minehana (Wich.).—Pink Rambler; in clusters.
 Miss Marion Manifold (H.T.).—Velvety scarlet.
 Mons Desir (T.).—Velvety crimson.
 Madame Abel Chatenay (H.T.).—Rosy car-
 mine.
 Mdme. Segond Weber (H.T.).—Rosy salmon.
 Maman Cochet (T.).—Flesh colored.
 Niphetos (T.).—Pure white.
 Noella Nabonnand (T.).—Velvety crimson.
 Ophelia (new).—A climbing sport. (3/6.)
 Papa Gontier (T.).—Rosy crimson.

Perle des Jardines (T.).—Straw color.
 Paul's Scarlet (Cl.).—Large single crimson.
 Prosperity (new) (Wich.).—White, tinted
 pink. (3/6.)
 Richmond (T.).—Reddish scarlet.
 Reine Marie Henrietta (H.T.).—Red; large and
 full.
 Reine Olga de Wurtemberg (H.T.).—Brilliant
 red.
 Sodenia (Wich.).—Brilliant carmine.
 Source d'Or (Wich.).—Yellow; a cluster
 variety.
 Sinica Anemone (Cl.).—Large single; silvery
 pink.
 Sinica Alba (Cl.).—Large single white; beauti-
 ful.
 Souv. de L. Vienne (H.T.).—Silvery rose.
 Sunburst (new) (H.T.).—A superb yellow.
 The Lion (Multi.).—Bright single crimson.
 Tausendschon (Poly.).—Soft pink; borne in
 clusters.
 White Maman Cochet (T.).—Snowy white.
 Waltham Climber (H.T.).—Bright crimson.
 White Dorothy Perkins (T.).—Beautiful
 white.
 William Allen Richardson (Nois.).—Orange
 yellow.

Fruit Tree Novelties

NEW ALMOND (Paper Shell).

Chellaston.—This fine new Almond is a hardy and heavy cropper, blooming early in Spring; very large kernel, thin shell, cropping right down to the base of each limb; the best Almond grown; I have seen trees planted only 2 years literally covered with splendid fruit; by far the best Almond yet. Price 2/6 each.

NEW CHERRIES.

3/- each; 30/- per dozen.

Algies Black.—This cherry was sent to us by Mr. H. Clarke, of Dunedin, N.Z. He says it is the very best cherry known; very large, black, late, known there by the above name; always taking first prize at shows.

Black Diamond.—This cherry is without a doubt the best black medium cherry; very prolific; comes in fully ten days before "Bedford Prolific"; ripens regular; fruit very large, and will no doubt be the best medium cherry for marketing; tree seen in full bearing by the introducer.

Lambert.—One of the largest of all cherries, and one of the best in quality; dark purplish red turning almost jet black when ripe; flesh firm, rich juicy; tree a strong grower and an enormous bearer; originated in Oregon.

NEW GRAPE VINE.

"ROSE OF PERU."

This I can confidently recommend as the best flavored black table grape fruited; also a splendid keeper, and packer. Large bunch, evenly set berries, round, black and delicious, crackling flesh, vine hardy, vigorous and a good setter. Price, strong vines, 1/6 each.

NEW LEMON.

Eureka.—The finest Lemon of recent introduction, very thin skin, large fruit after the style of Lisbon, but much finer; nearly thornless; splendid keeper. This Lemon, when better known, I consider, will be the only Lemon cultivated, combining as it does all the best points required in a really first-class Lemon; unsurpassable for Show purposes. Strong trees. 5/- each. (Stock limited.)

NEW PEARS.

Corona.—A new seedling pear, raised by Mr. A. B. Robin, Nuriootpa, South Australia. In shape, size and flavour, similar to Williams' Bon Chretien, but a much better keeper, besides being of a beautiful red colour; it is expected to be the very best of all pears for shipping and market; ripens early in March. 2/- each; 18/- dozen; £5 per 100.

NEW PEACHES.

Eureka.—The great "Ironclad" hardy peach; large in size, delicious in quality and as beautiful as a peach can be. None better of its season; good tree good bearer, good shipper, and none other so hardy—a queen of good peaches. In test orchards this past season, where many varieties were on trial, Eureka, after 32 degrees below zero, was the only one to show bloom. Truly a remarkable peach, and we recommend it; it never disappoints. In what is probably the largest test orchard in the east Eureka is the most vigorous-growing tree, and has the healthiest foliage. 2/6 each.

NEW MULBERRY.

Hicks' Fancy.—This wonderful Mulberry should be found in every garden. The first ripe fruit in spring—ripening in October—and fruiting right on till Xmas. The growth of the tree is phenomenal, reaching the height up to fifteen feet in three years, and covered with fruit from top to bottom, the branches weeping to the ground. It fruits the first year of planting, fine foliage measuring ten inches across. Fruit medium size. Black when ripe. 3/6 each.

New Grape Vines.

"THE CHAMPION."

The largest red Grape in cultivation, excellent quality, large berry, heavy bunch. Great bearer; does not split with the rain. The Grape will carry better than any other variety. The berries do not leave the stem. Highly recommended. It is the best Grape in existence. 1/6 each.

The Wonderful "CENTENNIAL."

This magnificent white oval Grape originated in the Bendigo district. The berries are of enormous size. Bunches large and loose, flesh tender and sweet. The vines and fruit very much resemble Golden Champion in appearance, though hardier and more vigorous than that fine variety. To grow it to perfection it requires a warm climate. 1/6 each.

GRAPE VINES.

1/- each; 10/- dozen.

The undermentioned Choice Table Varieties, 10/- per dozen; 1/- each. Special Quotations given by the 100 or more.

Black Hamburg.—The bunches are of medium size, grape large, with nice flavour, a sure bearer. Medium.

Black Prince.—Very large grape, medium-sized bunches. Late.

Black St. Peter's.—Bunches and berries very large; a real good table grape.

Centennial.—A very large white grape; one of the best.

Cannon Hall Muscat.—A very large muscat flavoured grape, bunches large, and carries well. Late.

Chasselas Musque.—A delicious muscat flavour, pale amber colour. Medium.

Early White Malvasia.—Of medium size, greenish yellow in colour, bunches medium size. Early.

Early Muscadine.—A splendid early table grape of medium size and amber colour, large bunches. Early.

Frontignan.—One of the best table varieties, large, with musk flavour, bunches large. Medium.

Golden Hambro.—Large, oval, amber colour, bunches large. Medium.

Golden Chasselas or Royal Muscadine.—Medium sized berries and bunches; a real good grape. Early.

Lady's Finger.—Flesh pink, rich and juicy. Medium.

Muscat Hambro (Snow's).—A very superior table grape, bunches and berries large, black, with a muscat flavour. Medium.

Muscat of Alexandria.—A very large white, amber-coloured table grape, bunches large. Late.

Mrs. Prince's Black Muscat.—A deep black, large, muscat flavoured grape of first-class quality. Late.

Red Prince.—A very nice variety; bunches and berries large. Late.

Sultana.—A very valuable variety for raisins; small and seedless.

Zante.—A small grape of a deep black colour, a very good bearer. Late.

Loganberry.

Strong Plants, 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

The fruit is of large size, equal to the largest sized blackberry, and, when fully ripe, is of a dark rich red colour. The Loganberry partakes of both the flavour of the raspberry and blackberry; and is pleasant, mild and delightful to the taste; it is excellent for the table either fresh or cooked, and for jam or jelly is unsurpassed. The



fruit is firm, carries well, and has few seeds; ripens very early, the crop being nearly all ripe and gone before raspberries become plentiful, thus rendering it a very valuable fruit for market. I recommend it as the finest of all berries of this class. 1/- each.

General List of Fruit Trees

My Fruit Trees this season are perfectly clean, healthy, free from all insect pests, and should give every satisfaction. All trees are most carefully packed for transmission to any part of this or other States, so as to ensure their arrival in good order.

James Railton's Cheap Fruit Tree Collections.

Special Prices to Large Buyers on Application.

No. 1—COTTAGE GARDEN COLLECTION. 7/- Consisting of Seven Best Varieties. Price, 7/-.

- 1 Apple, Jonathan, ripe April, May.
- 1 Pear, Williams Bon Chretien, ripe February-March.
- 1 Plum, Diamond, ripe January.

- 1 Peach, Brigg's Red May, ripe December, January.
- 1 Apricot, Moorpark, ripe December, January.

- 1 Cherry, Biggareau Napoleon, ripe December, January.
- 1 Currant, Black, gratis.

No. 2—VILLA COLLECTION. 12/- The Villa Collection of Twelve Best Varieties, including 1 Red Gooseberry gratis. Price, 12/-.

- 1 Apple, Jonathan, ripe April-May.
- 1 Apple, Gravenstein, ripe February-March.
- 1 Pear, W. Bon Chretien, ripe February-March.
- 1 Pear, Be urr Bosc, ripe April-May.

- 1 Plum, Diamond, ripe January.
- 1 Peach, Brigg's Red May, ripe Dec.-Jan.
- 1 Apricot, Moorpark, ripe December-January.
- 1 Cherry, Bigg Napoleon, ripe Dec.-Jan.

- 1 Nectarine, Early Rivers, ripe Dec.-Jan.
- 1 Fig, Brown Turkey, ripe March.
- 1 Almond, Nonpareil, ripe March, April, May.
- 1 Japanese Plum, Blood, ripe Feb.-March.

No. 3—ORCHARD COLLECTION. 22/6 Containing Twenty of the Best Kinds of Fruit Trees grown; also including 1 each Logan Berry, Black Currant, Red Gooseberry, gratis. The collection for 22/6; if procured separately would cost 30/-

- 1 Apple, Jonathan.
- 1 Apple, Rome Beauty.
- 1 Apple, Gravenstein.
- 1 Apricot, Moorpark.
- 1 Apricot, Oullin's Early.
- 1 Almond, Nonpareil.
- 1 Cherry, Early Purple Guigue.

- 1 Fig, Brown Turkey.
- 1 Jap. Plum, Blood.
- 1 Lemon, Lisbon.
- 1 Nectarine, Early Rivers.
- 1 Orange, Parramatta.
- 1 Peach, Brigg's Red May.
- 1 Peach, Comet.

- 1 Pear, Williams Bon Chretien.
- 1 Pear, Winter Nelis
- 1 Pear, Beurre Bosc.
- 1 Plum, Diamond.
- 1 Plum, Jefferson.
- 1 Quince, Pear-shaped.

1/6 Each; 15/- a Dozen.

Brand's Jordan.—Medium.

Early Jordan.—Early.

Large Papershell.—Medium.

Sultana.—Early.

Almonds.

Special Quotations by the 100 or more.

Apples.

Worked only on the celebrated Blight-Proof Stocks, Winter Majetin and Northern Spy, which means not subject to blight below the bud or graft. 1/6 EACH; 15/- PER DOZEN. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN BY THE 100 OR MORE.

- Adam's Pearmain.—A first-class dessert apple, medium size, with bright-red stripes. Late.
- Ben Davis.—A popular American variety, heavy and early bearer. A splendid keeper.
- Cox's Orange Pippin.—Very handsome, medium size, good export apple.
- Cleopatra.—Above medium size, does well in Northern Districts, good for export.
- Devonshire Quarrendon.—A very highly-coloured apple. Early.
- Emperor Alexander.—Very large culinary apple. Early.
- Early Margaret.—The earliest apple grown. Good colour.
- Esopus Spitzenberg.—Clear yellow and brilliant red. A first-class export apple.
- Five Crown Pippin.—See London Pippin.
- Gravenstein.—Another Summer variety, crisp and delicious. Almost blight proof.
- Hoover.—A highly-coloured apple. Very late.

- Irish Peach.—The very best of the early varieties. Blight-proof.
- Jonathan.—Fruit very handsome, one of the best for export.
- London Pippin (better known as Five Crown).—Medium size, yellow, heavy cropper and almost blight-proof. One of the best for export. Late.
- Munroe's Favourite.—A first-class export apple. Late.
- Nickajack.—Very large, good. Very late.
- Northern Spy.—Splendid dessert apple, late bearer. Blight-proof.
- Peasgood's Nonsuch.—Handsome culinary or dessert apple, of enormous size. Autumn.
- Pomme de Neige.—Very handsome dessert apple. Heavy yielder. Late.
- Reinette du Canada.—Splendid bearer of large fruit, suitable cooking or dessert, very good export apple. Late.

- Ribston Pippin.—A well-known dessert variety, suitable for export. Autumn.
- Rokewood.—Heavy yielder, and one of the best of keepers.
- Rome Beauty.—Very highly-coloured, one of the best for export. Late.
- Rymer.—Very well-known good export apple. Late.
- Scarlet Nonpareil.—An excellent dessert apple, very free bearer, and one of the best of the keeping varieties. Late.
- Senator.—A very fine large apple, flesh yellowish white stained with pink. Late keeper.
- Shockley.—Medium size, free bearer, and a very good keeper. Late.
- Sturmer Pippin.—Medium size; very regular cropper, and a good export apple. Late.
- Winter Majetin.—A popular late apple, blight-proof.
- Yates.—Good colour, very prolific. Winter.

Apricots.

Worked on Apricot Seedlings.

1/6 EACH; 15/- PER DOZEN. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN BY THE 100 OR MORE.

- Beauge.—Medium size, splendid flavour, good bearer. Medium.
- Campbellfield Seedling.—Medium size, orange colour, good quality. Tree hardy and very good bearer. Medium.
- Early Moorpark.—Medium size, good flavour. Early.
- Early Turkey.—Medium size. First-class early variety.

- Hemskirk.—Very large, bright orange, heavy bearer. Medium.
- Kaisha.—Large, very richly flavoured. Early.
- Mansfield Seedling.—Large; one of best varieties. Medium.
- Moorpark.—A well-known variety, largely planted for canning purposes. Medium.
- Oullin's Early Peach.—Fruit large, delicious flavour. One of the best early varieties grown.

- River's Large Red.—Large, very rich and juicy. Late.
- Royal George.—Large, deep orange colour; a first-class variety. Late.
- St. Ambrose.—Very large, rich and good; vigorous grower and heavy cropper. Medium.

Blackberries

Himalayan.—Strong grower; very large fruit; heavy bearer. 1/- each.
Lawton's.—With plenty of moisture the fruit is very large, and an enormous cropper. 1/- each, 8/- per dozen.

Currants

1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

Black Naples.—Fruit produced in great abundance.
Carter's Black Champion.—Fruit of large size.
Kay's Red Prolific.—New Currant. 1/- each.
Lee's Prolific.—Black bunches, produced in immense numbers.
Le Versailles.—Red; an immense bearer, with very large berries and bunches. 6d. each; 4/- dozen.
White Imperial.—Fruit large, very richly flavoured.

Dewberry

A trailing Raspberry bearing its fruit in clusters; berries 2 inches in length, and of excellent quality. It thrives well in any garden soil, and is excellent for jams and jellies. Strong plants, 1/- each.

Japanese Persimmons

Price, 3/- each; 31/- per dozen.

The fruit of the Persimmon, when ripe, is of a deep reddish-orange colour; in shape, that of an orange, and some egg-shaped. The flavour, when perfectly ripe, is most luscious. It is best to be kept in a close jar after being picked, and is then most delicious. They ripen their fruit during winter, and, in consequence, furnish a valuable fruit for the table at a season when fruit is scarce.

Nuts and Filberts

2/6 each.

Cob, upright.	Red Filbert.	Red-Skinned Filbert.
Cob, spreading.	Cosford.	Tree Nut.
Common Hazel	Nottingham Prolific.	White Filbert.

Raspberries

Cornwall's Yellow.—3/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.
Fastolf.—Large, red. 3/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.
Hunter's Perfection.—Thornless variety. 3/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.
Northumberland Filbasket.—3/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.

Cherries.

Worked on Mazzard, Kentish, and Mahalab Seedlings.

1/6 EACH; 15/- PER DOZEN. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN BY THE 100 OR MORE.

Bedford Prolific. —Large, brownish-black, a very fine cherry; free bearer. Medium.	Biggareau Rockport. —Pale red, flesh tender and good; a heavy bearer. Early.	Heart of Midlothian. —Large, nearly black, heavy cropper. Early.
Belle d'Orleans. —Small fruit, tender and juicy, of pale red colour. Early.	Biggareau Napoleon. —Large, bright colour. Late.	Kentish. —A good variety for cooking and preserving. Medium.
Biggareau Early Black. —A fine black cherry. Early.	Early Purple Guigne. —Large, dark purple. Very early.	St. Margaret. —Very large, black, firm flesh. A very valuable late cherry.
Biggareau Frogmore. —Large, pale yellow and red. One of the best early varieties.	Florence. —Large bright-red, carries well, one of the most popular varieties. Late.	Werder's Early Black. —A large, black cherry of fine flavour, heavy cropper. Early.

Nectarines.

Worked on Peach Seedlings.

1/6 EACH; 15/- PER DOZEN. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN BY THE 100 OR MORE.

Early Rivers. —Very large and handsome fruit, tender, juicy, and first-class flavour, frequent and heavy bearer. Very early.	Goldmine. —A variety lately introduced from New Zealand; very large fruit, cream colour, tender, juicy and very sweet. Ripe in February.	Shorland Tawny. —A first-class variety. Medium.
Hunt's Tawny. —Orange and deep red, excellent flavour. Early.		Victoria Late. —Very large fruit, of fine quality. Heavy cropper.

Peaches.

Worked on Peach Seedlings.

1/6 EACH; 15/- PER DOZEN. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN BY THE 100 OR MORE.

Amsden's June. —Large, high colour, and very good flavour. Early.	Elberta. —A large, handsome peach, great cropper, and carries well; a very valuable market variety. Medium.	Muir. —Large freestone, a very good peach for canning or drying, great cropper. Late.
Alexander's Early. —Above medium, highly coloured, a splendid variety, freestone. Early.	Early Crawford. —A good early peach, suitable for dessert or canning.	Pullar's Cling. —This very fine canning peach was raised by Mr. P. Pullar, of Ardmona. It is a very large, highly coloured clingstone peach, and preferred by the canning factories above all other sorts; it is a good grower and heavy bearer.
Brigg's Red May. —A very early freestone, good colour, rich and juicy.	Early Rivers. —One of the best of the early varieties; a very heavy yielder.	Royal George. —A first-class peach, well known. Medium.
Champion. —Very largest size, beautiful colour, good flavour, very hardy, and a very valuable early freestone peach.	Foster. —Large orange red, flesh yellow and juicy; one of the best for canning or drying; freestone. Very early.	Salway. —Large, rich yellow, flesh orange, very juicy, and of rich vinous flavour; a freestone. Very late.
Comet. —Very large, another good canning peach. Late.	Hale's Early. —A very early American variety, one of the best for the market; freestone. Early.	
Dr. Hogg. —Large and round, lemon and crimson colour, firm, juicy, and of excellent flavour, a freestone. Ripens early in December.	Lady Palmerston. —Very large, a good canning peach. Late.	

PRICE, 1/6 EACH; 15/- PER DOZEN.

Quinces.

Worked on Quince Seedlings.

Apple-shaped. —Of medium size, juicy, very good for culinary purposes.	Champion. —Very large, uniform fruit of excellent flavour. Tree bears heavily when young. The earliest of all.	Manning's Seedling. —The very best quince grown. The tree is a strong grower, and very heavy cropper.
Missouri Mammoth. —Extra large fruit; of excellent flavour, tree strong grower.		Pear-shaped. —Large fruit of a first-class quality. Medium.

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS

Pears.

Worked on Pear Seedlings.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN BY THE 100 OR MORE.

Bailey's Bergamot.—Very rich and melting fruit; a very hardy grower and good bearer.

Beurre de Capiaumont.—A very good market variety, medium size and very handsome; very good bearer. Autumn.

Beurre Diel.—Large, yellow, rich, delicious fruit, good keeper, and most prolific. Autumn.

Black Achan.—A very large cooking pear. Late.

Beurre Bosc.—A large dessert pear of first-rate quality. Medium.

Carmes.—A very early pear, juicy, and of first quality.

Doyenne D'Ete.—Small, juicy, and richly flavoured. Early.

Gansell's Bergamot.—Medium size, juicy, and very rich, splendid dessert pear. Winter.

Jargonelle.—A very old and well-known variety.

Josephine de Malines.—A late pear, good keeper, rich, juicy, and melting, with most delicious flavour. Late.

Keiffers Hybrid.—A first-class variety, medium size, pine apple flavour.

Marie Louise.—An early, and one of the best dessert varieties.

Napoleon.—Large, yellowish-green, very juicy and rich, keeps well. Medium.

Packham's Triumph.—It is of beautiful shape, large, and one of the most perfect flavour; a good grower, early and prolific bearer; ripens in April. Has received first prize every time it has been exhibited.

Uvedale's St. Germain.—Very large; a fine stewing pear. Late.

Williams' Bon Chretien.—Large, one of the very best varieties grown. Early.

Winter Cole.—Medium size, juicy and very rich, good flavour; a very good variety.

Winter Nellis.—A real good late dessert.

Plums.

Worked on Myrobolan Stocks, raised from Cuttings; will not Sucker, and a Strong, Vigorous Grower.

1/6 EACH; 15/- PER DOZEN. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN BY THE 100 OR MORE.

Angelina Burdett.—A large early plum, rich, juicy, and of good flavour.

Brahys Green Gage.—Large, and of first-class quality. Late.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large, yellow, of first quality. Medium.

Coe's Late Red.—Very late and valuable plum.

Clyman.—The earliest plum grown, a very valuable variety for the market.

Damson, Shropshire.—One of the very best for jam. Medium.

Diamond.—A very large purple plum, one of the best for preserving, good bearer. Medium.

Early Orleans.—An early culinary plum. Medium.

Grand Duke.—Very large, purple colour, great cropper, the best late plum grown.

Green Gage.—A well-known variety, very rich and good. Medium.

Jefferson.—A large golden-yellow plum; one of the best; medium.

Late Black Orleans.—A real good plum, great cropper. Late.

Magnum Bonum Yellow.—A large yellow, first-class culinary plum, regular and heavy yielder. Late.

Oullin's Golden Gage.—A first-class dessert plum. Early.

Prune d'Agen.—Large, purple, the best prune grown. Medium.

Prune, French.—A medium-sized purple plum, very rich, excellent for drying and preserving. Late.

Prune, Golden.—A very large golden-coloured plum of most delicious flavour; a strong grower and heavy bearer, one of the best varieties grown for canning.

Prune, Silver.—A very valuable canning variety, large, great cropper.

Red Cherry.—An early variety.

River's Early Prolific.—Of medium size; very heavy and early bearer.

Washington.—A real good variety, very large, yellow. Medium.

Yellow Gage.—Medium size, good flavour, a splendid bearer. Late.

Japanese Plums.

1/6 EACH; 15/- PER DOZEN. A REDUCTION WHEN TAKEN IN QUANTITY.

Botan or Abundance.—Very large, amber and cherry colour, with a beautiful white bloom, very tender, juicy, and most delicious flavour. Very early.

Burbank.—Of medium size, cherry red colour, with lilac bloom; very sweet, with most delicious flavour; good grower, and enormous cropper.

Gold.—A new variety, and one of the best, very handsome and delicious fruit. An enormous bearer.

Kelsey.—One of the best varieties for canning and drying, carries well, and an early and heavy bearer.

Red Heart.—Large, red colour, very good for preserving; tree small, but good bearer; bears very young.

Satsuma or Blood Plum.—Large, dark red fruit, very juicy and rich flavour.

Wickson.—One of Burbank's best; fruit a beautiful carmine, with white bloom; very small stone; flesh firm, sweet and most delicious.



Strawberries.

Sunbeam.—A very fine new variety, with good-sized fruit; clear, red, firm, sweet and excellent. 1/- per doz.

Trollope's Victoria.—Very large, early, great bearer. 3/6 per 100.

Melba.—It will bear good crops from November to May. A grand variety. 3/6 per 100.

Marguerite.—Fruit very large; richly flavoured. 3/6 per 100.

Royal Sovereign.—Fruit of the largest size, and of a glossy, bright scarlet colour. 1/- per doz.; 7/6 per 100.

A WONDERFUL NEW GOOSEBERRY

"Farmer's Glory."

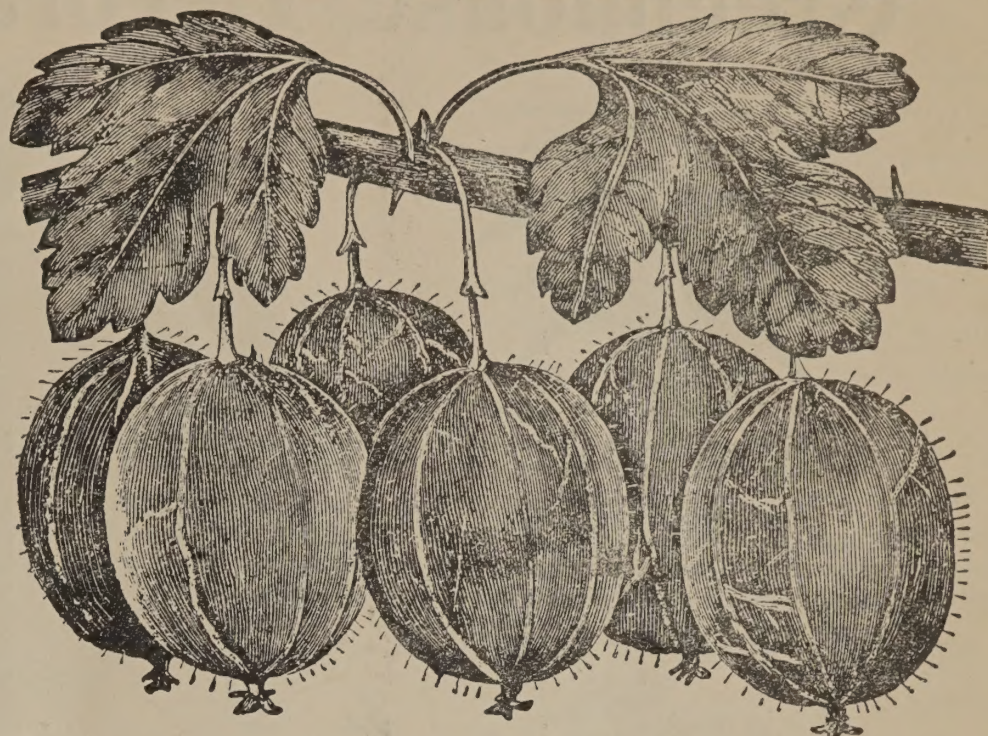
1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

It is a very solid Gooseberry, and weighs more heavily than "Crown Bob," "Lancashire Lad," or "Whinham's Industry."

Just the Gooseberry for Australia. This is a wonderful, prolific cropper; the fruit is straw coloured, of the very finest variety, and is of a very large size. Its abundant foliage serves splendidly to protect the fruit.

There is a fortune in this variety for growers. It will produce double the crop of any green Gooseberry now cultivated.

The bush grows to a large size. It is a heavy and sure cropper, the bushes being often almost borne to the ground with the weight of the fruit.



"WHINHAM'S" INDUSTRY.

The finest Gooseberry ever grown. This superb variety has firmly established itself in England as one of the finest and most profitable Gooseberries in existence. The fruit is of enormous size, and, when ripe, of a dusky red colour; it is of fine quality. Upwards of three tons of splendid fruit have been gathered from half an acre, and as much as twenty-six tons of this fine Gooseberry have been grown upon 3 1/2 acres.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

Gooseberries.

1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Alma.—White.

Billy Dean.—Red.

Green Overall.—Green.

Heart of Oak.—Green.

Leader.—Yellow.

Lord Crew.—White.

Large Lion.—Red.

Northern Hero.—White.

Overall.—Red.

Ploughboy.—Red.

Roaring Lion.—Red.

Red Warrington.—Red.

Royal Oak.—Green.

Trumper.—White.

White Lion.—White.

Yellow Lion.—Yellow.

Figs.

Special Quotations by the 100 or more.

1/ Each, 15/- Dozen.

Black Provence.

Smyrna.

Brown Turkey.

White Genoa.

Large Black Genoa.

White Adriatic

Purple Guava.

This fruit should be cultivated in all gardens; it grows very easily, and produces two good crops every twelve months, and thrives splendidly around Melbourne. It is a beautiful evergreen shrub, grows to a height of 12 feet. The blossom has a delicious perfume. It produces an abundance of edible berries, which make most excellent preserve. Strong plants, 1/6 each.

Lemons.

Worked on Orange and Lemon Stocks.

5/- each.

Lisbon.—A splendid variety.

Lisbon, Thornless.—Large fruit, coarser than the Lisbon; a sturdy grower.

Lisbon, Variegata.—Small fruit; the leaves are beautifully variegated.

Lime, Persian or Sweet.—Nice flavour.

Lime, West Indian.—The best for juice.

Lemon, Knight's.—The best for peel.

Shaddock, Common.—Large, sour juice.

Medlars.

Thrive well in Victoria, require very little attention, and are not particular to soil; do not need pruning. Fruit is a delicious flavour, large size. They should be more largely planted. The fruit should be eaten when over-ripe. Price, 2/6 each.

Black Mulberry.

This is a very popular fruit, and adapts itself to any situation. It makes one of the finest shade trees cultivated. Sweet, fleshy fruit in abundance; very hardy and vigorous grower: fine for specimen. I strongly advise planting. 3/6 each.

Olive.

A most useful shade and ornamental tree. It is very hardy and requires little attention. For a specimen tree it fills the position. The fruit is always in demand; is useful in its green and ripe state. A splendid market is now open for an unlimited quantity of the fruit. I strongly advise planting this tree. Price, 2/- each.

Oranges.

Worked on Orange and Lemon Stocks.

5/- each.

Blood, or Maltese.—Medium size fruit, very juicy, a strong grower. Early.

Mandarin, Beauty of Glen Retreat.—Very handsome and productive.

Mandarin, Emperor.—The largest of fruit, very juicy, an excellent variety.

Mandarin, Thorny.—An enormous cropper; juicy and sweet-flavoured fruit.

Mediterranean Sweet.—A nice flavoured orange.

Parramatta.—Large and juicy; one of the best for the market.

Seville.—Large, solid fruit, unsurpassed for jam.

Siletta.—Large, smooth, thin skin of a pale, yellow colour, juicy.

St. Michael.—A very good market variety; very large and very juicy fruit.

The Queen.—A large, thin-skinned, nice-flavoured orange, heavy bearer.

Washington Navel.—Well-known, and one of the best varieties cultivated. It is an immense cropper.

Oranges and Lemons.

(Acclimatised.)

Price, 5/- and 7/6 each.

I have a really fine lot to offer this season. They have been carefully grown in our nursery for the past twelve months, and have made splendid growth and roots, and, as the nature of the soil is heavy, they will lift with good balls of earth, ensuring perfect safety in transplanting.

Passion Fruit.

This is one of the finest fruits cultivated. It should be planted during spring and summer, and requires to be trained to supports. The plant likes warmth, and needs planting in a sunny situation in well-drained soil. During the first six months attention should be paid to watering and training the vines. In a couple of seasons the plant will come into full bearing. It is one of the most profitable fruits to grow. Planters at Wandin have harvested £200 off one acre in a season.

I grow enormous quantities of plants, and shall be pleased to quote for any quantity.

Strong plants, 1/- each; 9/- dozen. 40/- 100

Pomegranate.

A beautiful shrub, and a general favourite. It is very ornamental with the large bright scarlet fruits hanging on the branches throughout the winter. The fruits are edible and considered a luxury by many. It is a fruit shrub which should be planted largely. Price, 1/6 each.

Tree Tomato.

This plant should be trained against a wall facing the north. It rejoices in plenty of heat and dislikes the frost; it is of a climbing habit. Plant during October, November, December, in a sunny situation, well drained soil.

The fruit is of a reddish-yellow colour like an oval-shaped tomato, and has a peculiar flavour most agreeable to most connoisseurs. It is a very heavy cropper, and continues cropping for many years. Price, 1/6 each.

Walnut.

The most profitable tree cultivated. One and two year old trees are the best to plant. They make excellent shelter and breakwinds. If farmers would plant their surroundings with these trees they would prove most profitable. An object lesson can be taught by a few growers at Orbost, who are now reaping the benefits of early planting, the nuts fetching 11d. lb., for any unlimited quantity. The trees require no care and attention, and serve many good purposes. The wise man plants them. 2/- each.

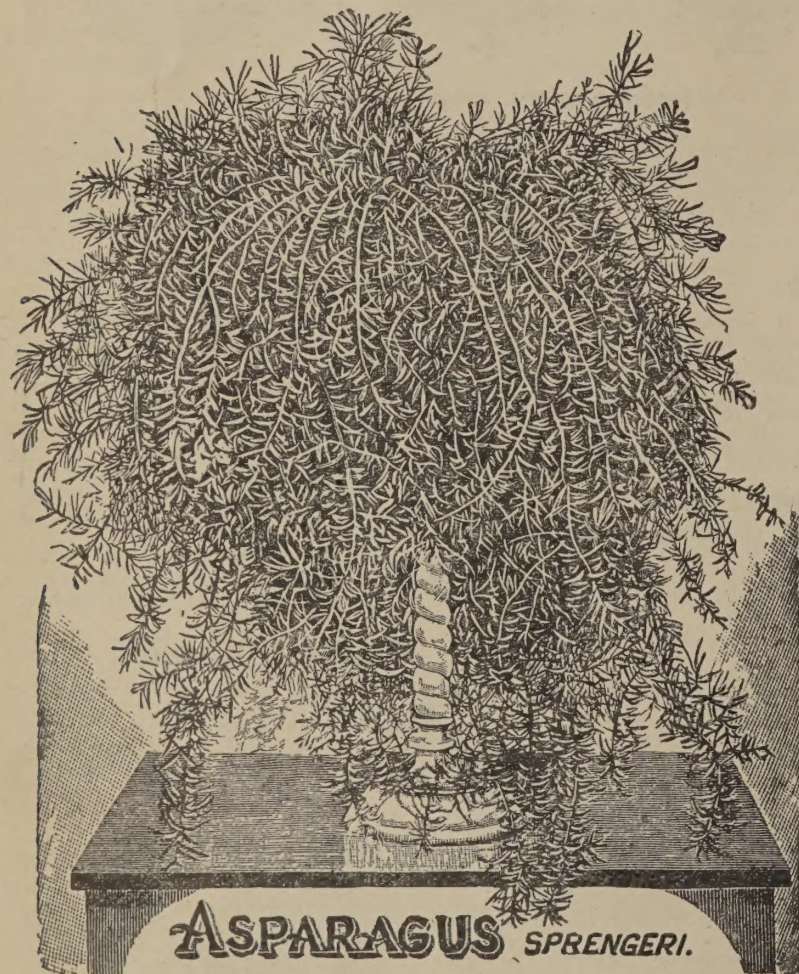
A PAGE OF Greenhouse Decorative Plants



Asparagus Plumosa.

A beautiful species. Remarkable for the extreme delicacy of its foliage. As a decorative plant, for contrast with the foliage of other plants, it is one of the most effective, 1/- each; larger plants, 1/6 each.

NEW FEATHER ASPARAGUS.



ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

This is one of the handsomest and most valuable evergreen trailing plants for the house and conservatory ever introduced. It is especially valuable for pots, vases, baskets, etc., covering all with its beautiful sprays of lovely green feathery foliage, which can be cut freely, and are very useful for bouquets, wreaths, and all kinds of floral decorations. It is a strong, vigorous plant, very easily grown, requires but little care, and keeps on growing, fresh and green, year after year. Price, 1/- each; stronger plants, 1/6.

BANANA PLANT.

The grandest of all decorative plants; the leaves are magnificent, long, broad, and massive; of a beautiful green, with a broad crimson mid rib; the plant growing luxuriantly from 8 ft. to 12 ft. high. During the hot Summer, when planted out, it grows rapidly and attains gigantic proportions, producing a tropical effect on the lawn or flower garden. Strong plants, 2/- each.

THE REX. OR Painted Leaf BEGONIAS.

I offer many varieties of Rex Begonias, which are considered among the most beautiful foliage plants for houses and conservatory. They require moderate heat and moisture, but are easily grown.

1/6 each.



Begonia Rex.

MARANTA.

No plant excites more admiration than the fancy Maranta. A few of these plants in a conspicuous place, with their wonderful and gorgeous leaf-markings, will attract constant attention. They are marvellously grandly, gloriously beautiful—nothing like them in the floral world! Strong plants. 1/6 each.



Maranta.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM. (Elephant's Ear.)

One of the most effective plants for decorative purposes. To obtain the best results it should be planted where it will obtain plenty of water and an abundance of rich compost. When full size it stands 6 to 10 feet high, and bears immense light green leaves, 3 to 4 feet long by 2½ feet wide. 1/6 each



Caladium Esculentum.



Banana Plant.

BULBS AND TUBERS

Obtainable from
February to
April.



Selected Strain,
"St. Brigid."

Anemones.

"St. Brigid."

Of these lovely semi-double Anemones I have a specially fine strain, which cannot be surpassed; they are perfectly hardy and very free flowering. The colours range from pure white to deep maroon, with all the intermediate colourings; some are beautifully striped and mottled. They are most useful to cut from, lasting a very long time in water. By planting at different periods, from February to October, you can have them to bloom at least nine months out of the twelve. I hold an immense stock, and can supply practically any quantity.

2/6 doz.; 8/6 for 50; 15/- per 100.

FRENCH CROWN DOUBLE ANEMONES.

These Anemones are a distinct race, and particularly beautiful. They have been imported from France, and customers will note the great variety of colour and size of blossoms. They are the finest in cultivation. One trial will suffice.

3d. each; 2/- doz., posted.

SINGLE ANEMONES.

These single varieties should be grown in large quantities on account of their easy culture, and the wonderful diversity of colours they yield.

3d. each; 2/- doz.

BABIANAS.

A handsome, hardy, bright-coloured bulb, a native of Cape Colony. Plant in a sunny, well-drained border.

Various Colours—3d. each; 2/- doz.

AMARYLLIS.

Flowers are funnel-shaped, of the richest deep crimson, and blood-red, others are nearly white, and beautifully striped.

Culture.—Plant from March to August, in rich, well-prepared ground, and supply liberally with water in dry weather; they like plenty of light and sunshine.

Belladonna (Belladonna Lily)—Large white flowers, shaded deep rose. 6d. each; 4/- doz.

Formosissima (Jacobean Lily)—Rich dark crimson. 9d. each; 6/- doz.

Lycoris radiata (Nerine japonica)—The Japanese red spider lily, most beautiful. 6d. each; 4/- doz.

Nerine sarniensis (Guernsey Lily)—Brilliant scarlet. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

CROCUS.

One of the prettiest of our early blooming flowers. It is a genuine favourite, and easy of culture. They grow in nearly any soil or situation, and must be planted about three inches deep, and two inches apart.

Mixed Varieties—2/6 doz.; 3d. each.

Daffodils.

The following collection embraces the very choicest varieties cultivated; they are sorts that will thrive and flower splendidly in the Australian States. Daffodils are of the easiest culture, and are perfectly hardy. They should be lifted from the ground every two years.

Albicans—White trumpet. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.

Barri conspicuus—Star Daffodil, large yellow, edged orange scarlet. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

Butter and Eggs—Rich double yellow. 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Burbidgei—Poet Daffodil, pure white, edged scarlet. 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Campanelle—Sweet-scented Jonquil, fine yellow. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

Cernus—Perianth and trumpet, silvery white, early. 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Cynosure—Large primrose perianth, changing to white. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

Double Roman—Polyanthus, early, double white, with orange nectary. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

Duchess of Brabant—A beautiful type of Leedsi. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

Emperor—The finest yellow trumpet in cultivation. 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Empress—White winged bi-colour, yellow trumpet. 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Golden Spur—Large, rich, yellow trumpet variety. 6d. each; 4/- doz.

Golden Mary—Star Daffodil, bright golden yellow, showy. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

Grandis—Pure white perianth, large trumpet, late. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.

Golden Phoenix—Double, deep yellow, very beautiful. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.

Horsfieldii—Large handsome yellow trumpet, white perianth. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.

King of Netherlands—Sulphur perianth, cup orange, large. 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Leedsii Amabilis—Leedsii variety, fragrant, chalice cupped white daffodil. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

Maximus—Yellow trumpet perianth, twisted petals. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.

M. J. Berkley—The finest yellow trumpet grown. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Major—Yellow trumpet, beautiful. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

Mrs. Langtree—Leedsii type, white perianth, large canary cup. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

Orange Phoenix (Eggs and Bacon)—Double daffodil, beautiful white blossoms. 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Pheasant's Eye—Late flowering, very beautiful. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

Paper White—Polyanthus variety, pure snow-white flowers. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

Poeticus ornatus—Improved Poeticus, pure white flower. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

Princeps—Free flowering, sulphur white perianth. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

P. R. Barr—Yellow trumpet, vigorous, fine form.

Rugilobus—Yellow trumpet, sulphur perianth. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.

Sir Watkin—Large flower, yellow trumpet. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.

Stella—Large narrow petals, handsome. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

Sulphur Phoenix—Double, large creamy white. 6d. each; 4/- doz.

Soleil d'Or—Polyantha variety, rich yellow. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

White Pearl—Polyantha, pure white satiny flowers. 3d. each; 2/- doz.

W. P. Milner—Perianth and trumpet sulphur, charming. 3d. each; 2/- doz.



Daffodil.

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS

BULBS AND TUBERS.—Continued.

FREESIAS—"NEW RAINBOW HYBRIDS."

Formerly only two colours of the sweet scented Freesias were known, but within recent years skilful hybridising has produced various shades, and in the "Rainbow Hybrids" that I am offering will be found a variety of these new and delicate colourings.

Strong Bulbs—4d. each; 2/6 dozen, posted.

FREESIAS.

These fragrant flowers are one of the most popular bulbs for Autumn planting. They will always succeed in a warm and sunny situation. The fragrance of the flowers is always admired. Finest mixed varieties, 2d. each; 1/- dozen.

HYACINTHS.

Plant in beds or borders from March to June. They succeed in any good garden soil; add some two inches of well rotted manure; dig deep, and plant the bulbs five or six inches apart, with a little sand around them, three inches below the surface. Finest Mixed Varieties, single, grand assortment of colours, 6d. each; 4/6 doz.

Single Named.—9d. each; 8/- doz.

Double Named.—1/- each; 10/- doz.

IXIAS.

The colours are almost magical scarlet on the one hand, and a lovely green on the other. Plant in a well-drained position somewhat protected; out of doors suits them best; soil light, sandy loam; plant three inches deep, two inches apart. Finest Mixed Varieties, 1/6 doz.; 3d. each.

SPANISH IRIS.

The curious and charming blending of shades of this flower give them the appearance of orchids. Plant bulbs three inches deep and six inches apart in good sandy loam in a sunny position sheltered from the keen winds. Blue, yellow, also finest mixed varieties, 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

LACHENALIAS.

Elegant little bulbous plants, with tubular bells in short spikes. They thrive well in a mixture of peat and sand, and are most useful and effective when grown in a wire basket. Plant half an inch deep, two inches apart.

Aurea—Fine yellow; 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Tricolor—Yellow, margined green and red, 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Pendula—Red, tipped green and yellow; 6d. each; 5/- doz.

MUSCARIA,

or Grape Hyacinth.

Border plants of easy culture. Hardy. They thrive best in a rich, sandy soil. Finest Mixed Varieties, 4d. each; 3/- doz.

RANUNCULUS. IRISH CROWN

Extra Selected Roots (grown from seed). These Ranunculus are the cream of bulbs. They grow twice as strong, and produce twice as many flowers per root as any other variety. They attain 18 to 24 inches in height and 3 inches in diameter. 2/6 doz., posted.

RANUNCULUS. DOUBLE FRENCH

Tall and very vigorous class. Strong in all soils, and excellent for cutting on account of the length of their stems and moderate size of the blooms. Most floriferous. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.

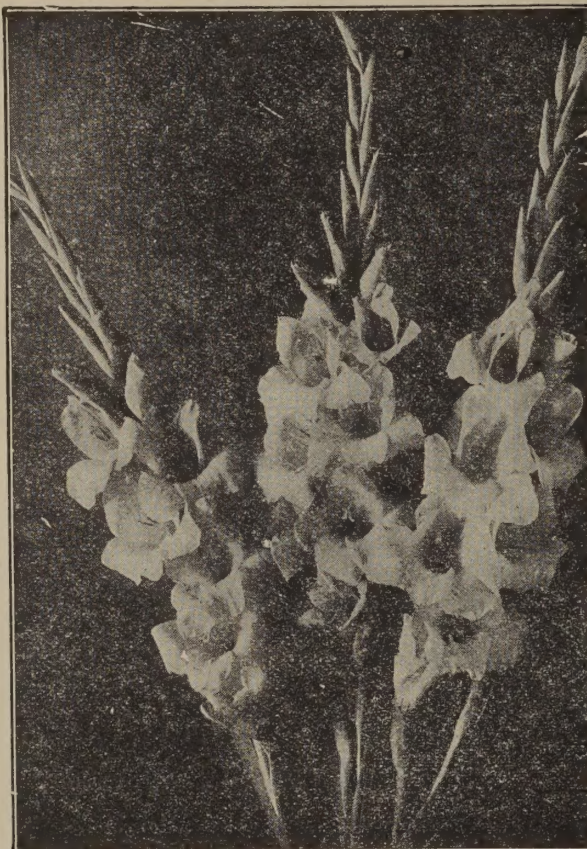
GLADIOLUS

The following varieties offered below are all high grade, and will be a real surprise to those who are familiar with the older sorts:—

AMERICA—Beautiful soft flesh pink, the finest for cutting ever sent out. 6d. each.

BARON HULOT—A really fine blue Gladiolus, in color a rich royal velvet blue, well expanded flowers. 6d. each.

BRENCHLEYENSIS—The best and most effective vermillion, scarlet. Splendid for massing. 6d. each.



EUROPA—The finest white ever introduced, having the best spikes, best individual flowers, finest in snowy whiteness. 1/- each.

ELECTRIC—Clear bright lilac; special good Gladiolus. 6d.

FAUST—Enormous flowers, velvety dark red; strong growth. 6d.

GLAD EYE—A remarkable variety; pure white flowers, with a deep blue spot in the throat. 1/-.

GOLIATH—Dark purplish blue; robust grower; fine for garden use. 1/-.

HILDA—Scarlet white throat; a strong grower; fine flower. 6d.

LOVELINESS—A magnificent exhibition flower; beautiful white flowers. One of the loveliest gladioli ever produced. 1/-.

MARS—White, with orange throat; a new variety. 6d.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—A striking shade of light scarlet, one of the most effective for cutting. 1/- each.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—All experts agree this to be the finest Glad. ever introduced. Flowers are of largest size, colour salmon pink, with brilliant deep red blotch in the throat. 1/- each.

NIAGARA—A charming Gladiolus of a delicate cream yellow, lightly splashed with rosy carmine in the throat. 1/- each.

PANAMA—This is a favourite wherever grown, colour is a rich rose pink, one of the finest cultivated. 1/- each.

PRINCEPS—Immense amaryllis like blossoms of a rich dazzling scarlet, with white on the lower portion. 6d. each.

PRINCE OF WALES—Beautiful salmon red, shaded silvery white; a variety for which there is a big demand. 1/-.

ROEM VAN KEUNEMERLAND—Light rosy pink; splendid variety for the garden. 6d.

WHITE GIANT—A bunch of these flowers makes a glorious sight; half-a-dozen of these blossoms are sufficient for a vase. 6d.

RAINBOW MIXTURE.

This name has been chosen by me for the highest quality blendings of many of the excellent named varieties which have been tested and composed of many brands of mixtures in all colours in first size bulbs only. Whether required for effect or cutting will be found entirely satisfactory. 3/6 dozen.

GLADIOLUS—PRIMULINUS TYPE.

COLLECTION, 3 VARIETIES, 1/3.

This beautiful race of Gladiolus was only a few years ago discovered in South Africa. The manner the flowers are placed on the stem is a great improvement; form distinct from the ordinary Gladioli.

ORANGE BRILLIANT—A beautiful orange. No other Gladioli will beat this for table decoration. 6d.

CONSPICUOUS—Pale yellow; medium-sized flowers; fine for table decoration. 6d.

REINE VICTORIA—Deep pink standard silvery rose, large flowers; one of the finest ever introduced. 6d.

CHILDSI SPLENDID MIXTURE—Extra large flowers; contains a splendid mixture of named varieties, also seedlings. 4/- doz.

LEMOINE MIXED—All colors; contains many novelties; long spikes, highly-colored flowers. 4/- doz.

SNOWFLAKES, TRUE GIANT.

This is one of our earliest and most beautiful Spring flowers, the blossom resembles a huge snowdrop, very elegant for bouquets; the giant variety is the only variety worthy of cultivation, they delight in shady positions. Plant bulbs four inches deep and three inches apart; 3d. each; 2/- doz.

SPARAXIS.

Finest Mixed.

One of those gorgeous little bulbous gems with lily-shaped flowers. Plant in a light, rich, sandy soil, or any garden soil that is well drained, about three inches deep, two inches apart. Lift bulbs annually. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

TULIPS.

Tulips are the finest Summer bedding plants. Any good garden soil suits them; it should be well drained, deeply cultivated, and free from weeds. Plant the bulbs four inches apart, three inches deep; a little sand about the bulbs is an advantage. Plant from March to June.

Parrot Varieties—Finest named; 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Double Varieties—Finest mixed; 4d. each; 3/- doz.

Single Varieties—Named; 6d. each; 4/6 doz.

Single Varieties—Finest mixed; 3d. each; 2/- doz.

WATSONIAS.

Very ornamental and showy plants, requiring the same treatment as the Gladiolus. They have a very stately appearance, and brilliant colours. They rejoice in a light rich soil for preference.

Alba (O'Brien)—White; 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Ardneri (True)—Pure White; 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Coccinea (Pendula)—Red, white tipped; 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Fulgens (True)—Pale rose; 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Louis XIV.—New; magenta; 1/- each; 10/- doz.

Marginata—New; rosy pink; 1/- each; 10/- doz.

Orangea—New; orange red; 1/- each; 10/- doz.

Perfection—New; beautiful pink; 1/- each; 10/- doz.

Rosea Purpurea—Purple rose; 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Rosea—Rose; 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Spicata—Pale Rose; 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Unique—New; pink striped; 1/- each; 10/- doz.

One Hundred and Sixty Bushels per Acre.

This PHENOMENAL YIELD was obtained with

GARTONS NEW BREED OF WHITE OAT

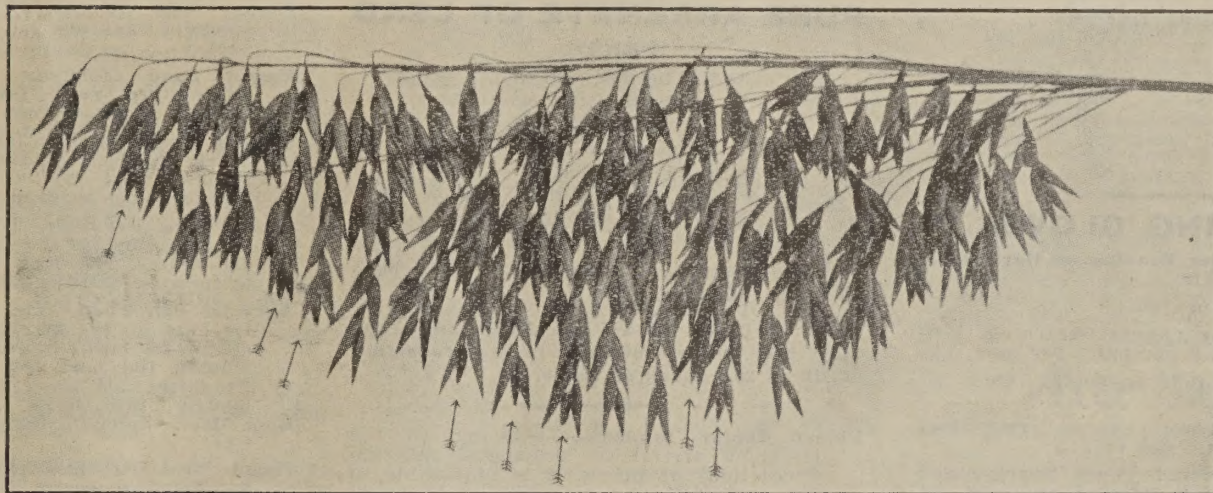
"THE LEADER"

Pedigree: WAVERLEY ABUNDANCE NAKED OAT OF CHINA

PRICE, 10/- BUSHEL.

THE LEADER

Destined to be
the most
Prolific
Bearing
Cereal
in Cultivation



DESCRIPTION

Medium early
Ear-Tartarian
thick set.

Grain—white,
plump, with
very thin husk.

Straw—strong
and of
fine Quality.

Photographic Illustration of typical ear (with chaffs removed) of "THE LEADER" Oat, drawn from a field crop of over 100 acres on Gartons Plant Breeding Grounds, Acton Grange, Cheshire, England. PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE OF THE SPIKELETS IN THIS EAR WILL BE SEEN TO POSSESS FOUR GRAINS AND IN MANY CASES FIVE GRAINS (as distinguished by the Arrows).

The "LEADER" Oat has been produced after 30 years' continuous efforts in Oat breeding, and it is a decided advance on any class of Oat yet put before the farming community.

It is the first breed of Oat to produce five fully matured grains in a spikelet (between each pair of chaffs).

The population of the world is increasing materially every year. The earth on the fruits of which this population must live can not increase, although perhaps the area of it brought under cultivation is slightly larger with each succeeding year. Within limits, then, the world's increasing millions must be fed from the produce of approximately the same areas as heretofore, and with this comes the necessity for increasing the production from every acre of land under cultivation.

Before Gartons Ltd. commenced their work of Oat breeding, the yield per acre of Oats was only about half what it is to-day.

When the "Garton" or "Abundance" Oat was produced, farmers thought that no better Oat was possible. Since then, however, other breeds have been produced which excel the "Garton" in many particulars, viz., the "Record," and now the "Leader."

From a single grain in a spikelet an evolution has been made until we have in the "Leader" with 5 grains produced between each pair of chaffs. This wonderful result has taken over 30 years to attain, and farmers as a class are much indebted to plant breeders like Gartons Ltd.

There is an opinion prevalent among farmers that, with the low prices ruling for Oats during this past season, the growing of this cereal is not a profitable practice. Whether or not an Oat crop pays to grow depends largely on the yield per acre and on the quality of the grain produced. While a 60 bushel crop may not show a profit over and above the cost of sowing, manuring, harvesting, and marketing, a crop of 100 bushels per acre may pay handsomely.

Oats are a commodity which can hardly be done without. Many a farmer would be loth to do without his plate of porridge, and man's faithful friend, the horse, would certainly resent the withholding of Oats from his feed box.

With regard to the growing of any class of crop, one thing is certain, it will always pay to sow the best. I can safely say that all farmers who grow the "Leader" will find them to be the best Oat they have ever cultivated.

The "Leader" possesses a remarkable adaptability to the various stages of fertility found in different soils. Also, instead of it producing, like most other varieties on very rich soils, a rank growth of foliage, at the expense of the grain, this new breed develops an ear of great size with 4 or 5 grains per spikelet carried on straw of the finest quality.

Even on medium soils the "Leader" Oat gives great crops, and Oat growers in all parts would do well to give it a trial.

One grower wrote in a very eulogistic strain, stating the Oats were the best he had ever seen, and that the same opinion was shared by his neighbours. In one instance, a crop of "Leaders" was badly blown about by a heavy gale of wind just previous to cutting, but it stood up well and showed no inclination to shake out.

The seed available this year is acclimatised, and as it is pure in type an even crop is bound to result from sowing same. As there is only a limited quantity available, I would strongly advise all farmers to make an early application if they would be sure of securing a supply.

Most Superb Oat Grown.

"I have no hesitation in saying that your New Breed of White Oat, 'The Leader,' is the heaviest cropping and most superb Oat which I have ever grown. I feel that I can speak with confidence on this point, as for several years past I have grown practically every introduction of yours, but I have never had the same success as attended my crop of 'The Leader' last year, when I had practically 15 quarters of corn per acre. Such a crop of Oats I have never grown, and the crop I have grown this year bids fair to be even better. Both years the straw has topped 6ft., and stood perfectly, whilst the heads are magnificent, and the 4 and 5 grains in a spikelet, which are to be seen all over the field, point conclusively that the Oat cannot fail to be a heavier yielder than any other type which I have yet seen."

Mr. HUGH SILLARS,
Whiteside, Scotland.



Illustration showing evolution from 3 to 5 Grains per Spikelet, on the Head of the Oat.

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES

GARDEN STAKES.

HARDWOOD.		
	per doz.	per 100
1 ft. round	2/-	
1½ ft. round	3/-	
2 ft. round	3/6	
2½ ft. round	4/-	
3ft. ½ x ½ square	5/-	
3½ft. ½ x ½ square	6/-	
4 ft. ¾ x ¾ square	8/6	
4 ft. 1 x 1 square	3/-	22/6
5 ft. 1 x 1 square	3/6	26/-
6 ft. 1 x 1 square	4/-	30/-
JARRAH.		
	per doz.	per 100
4 ft. 1 x 1 square	4/-	30/-
5 ft. 1 x 1 square	4/6	33/-
6 ft. 1 x 1 square	5/-	36/-

KAURI POT LABELS.

	1/6 per 100
4 inch	1/9
5 inch	2/-
6 inch	2/6
7 inch	3/3
8 inch	3/9
10 inch	6/-
12 inch	8/-
15 inch	

GARDENING GLOVES.

Gloves, Men's Leather Pruning or Harvesting, from 2/6 per pair.

Gloves, Men's, 1/6 per pair.

Gloves, Men's Strong Canvas Gardening, with leather palms, 1/6 per pair; per post, 1/8.

Gloves, Ladies' Leather Gardening, from 2/- per pair.

Gloves, Ladies' Strong Canvas Gardening, leather palms, 1/6 per pair.

Raffia.—This material is very largely used by Vignerons for tying Vines, and by Nurserymen. Single pound lots, 1/6 lb.

Pencils (Indelible).—Special Black for Garden Use. Will stand the severest weather. 6d. each; per post, 7d.

Cahoon Seed Sower.—Recognised as the world's standard seed sower. Sows Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Clovers, Millets, Lucerne, Timothy, Couch, Ryegrass, etc. Price, 40/- each.

Robinson's Hand Seed Sower.—“Lasts a Lifetime.” The handiest tool in a gardener's outfit. Sows seed regularly. Saves thinning out. Price, 2/- each; per post, 2/3.

FLOWER POTS, Etc.

FLOWER POTS.		
	Per doz.	Per doz.
3in.	1 0	5 6
4in.	1 4	8 0
5in.	2 0	10 6
6in.	2 10	2/- each
7in.	4 6	20 0
FLOWER-POT SAUCERS.		
	Per doz.	Per doz.
4in.	1 4	5 6
5in.	2 0	8 0
6in.	2 10	10 6
7in.	4 6	2/- each
		20 0

Packing Charges Extra for Pots and Saucers.

PURE ARSENATE OF LEAD

PRICES.

½ lb. bottles, 1/6 each
1 lb. bottles, 2/6 each
2 lb. bottles, 2/- lb.
7 lb. jars, 1/9 lb.
10 lb. jars, 1/6 lb.
28 lb. jars, 1/3 lb.
50 lb. kegs, 1/1 lb.
100 lb. kegs, 1/- lb.

These prices are understood NETT, Free on Rails, Melbourne.

For CODLIN MOTH on Apple and Pear Slug, use Arsenate of Lead in the proportion of 1lb to 20 gallons of water.

Planet Junior Implements.—Owing to the irregular arrival of shipments and the fluctuations of prices, it is impossible to list any particular machines or to quote prices. Clients desiring any information or advice are requested to write, when full details will be gladly given. Prices on application.

Secateurs.—For pruning Roses, Fruit Trees, etc.—A very large stock of all the best makes of these useful articles always on hand. Prices on application.

The Faultless Sprayer.—Invaluable to every Horticulturist and Florist. Price, in tins, 5/6 each. Is adapted for destroying every kind of insect. Excellent for spraying fowl houses, coops, etc.

Wire Hanging Baskets, Sin., 1/3 each; 10in., 1/9 each; 12in., 2/6 each.

Raffia (coloured), embracing the following colours:—

Pink	Tango
Saxe Blue	Dark Green
Purple	Black
Magenta	Jade
Red	Yellow
Green, light	Brown

Largely used for making hats, baskets, etc., 6/6 lb.; small lots, 1s. oz. Posted.

Secateurs (hand pruning), strongest and best makes. From 4/6 to 15/- pair.

Knives (grafting and budding), 7/6 each.

Knives (pruning), 3/6, 4/6, 6/6 each.

Moss Green, for hanging baskets, etc. Sugar bags, 2/6. Sack lots, 7/6.

Canary Seed (Songster), 1½lb. cartons. A splendid mixture of bird seeds. 9d. packet.

Parrot Food (Songster), 2lb. cartons, 8d. Extensively used for feeding parrots, galahs, cockatoos, etc.

Chicken Food, 3d. lb.; 14lbs. 3/3. The finest Chick food—a mixture of only pure grains, used by the largest poultry breeders; has a wonderful sale.

Favrol Egg Producer, 1/3 tin. If given to poultry during the months when eggs are scarce, the Egg Producer will help to increase your egg supply considerably.

Ayrshire Calf Food.—The best preparation of its kind on the market. A splendid substitute for milk; is necessary on the farm. During the past few years my sale of Ayrshire Calf Food has increased enormously. 28lb. bags, 7/6.

Bone Meal.—Splendid for poultry, 4d. lb.; 28/- cwt.

Blood Meal (Queensland), for fowls (pure sun-dried blood); a substitute for poultry meat. 6d. lb.; 14lbs., 6/-.

Bird Nests.—Necessary for cage birds, 3d. each; 5 for 1/-.

Itsit.—This preparation is one of the most effective slug destroyers used. 2lb. packets, 6d.

Gishurst Compound (the gardener's friend).—This is one of the best remedies for destroying insect life. Has the largest sale of any insecticide, 2/6 lb.

Rose Brand Weed Killer.—1 tin sufficient for 8 gallons (for small applications). Will kill all weeds, white ants, etc. 1/6 tin; posted, 2/-.

THE “GLOBE” WEED AND SCRUB KILLER

IS A SURE KILLER OF NOXIOUS VEGETATION OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Permanently destroys by one application when properly used—SCRUB, SORRELL, COUCH, FERNS, PRICKLY PEAR, BRIARS, THISTLES, FURZE, DOCKS, CAPE WEED, WEEDS ON GARDEN WALKS, also WHITE ANTS, Etc.

Directions.—Use one pint of the “Globe” Weed Killer to a kerosene tinful of water, equal to four gallons, and sprinkle over the paths, drives, etc., once or twice during the season, where the slightest sign of weeds appears. It is a certain destroyer.

It requires to be carefully applied, and provided this is done in the first instance and

at the proper time, the weeds, etc., will be killed to their lowest roots. Saplings and other weeds, etc., with large leaves, should be cut short to ensure the liquid getting down to the roots, and the Weed Killer poured directly over the surface of the stumps.

Note.—Can be applied all seasons when the weather is dry. It kills the roots of the

weeds without disturbing the gravel or the surface of the path. Its effects are plainly visible for two or three years.

PRICES.

Sold in ½ gallon tins, 3/-; 1 gallon tins, 5/-; 2 gallon tins, 8/-; 4 gallon tins, 12/6. Casks at cost price charged extra. Larger quantities on application.

Australian Flower, Shrub and Tree Seeds.

It being impossible to give a complete list of all the varieties that are in stock, I have only subjoined the names of a few of the chief sorts. 6d. per packet, except where otherwise priced.

Acacia Baileyana.—A most beautiful shrub, should be in every large garden.

Elata.—A splendid Acacia; a very rapid grower, fine for parks, etc.

Boronia Megastigma (Sweet-scented Boronia).—A beautiful little plant; flowers a copper colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent.

Brachychiton Acerifolium (Flame Tree).—A very ornamental tree.

Clianthus Puniceus (Glory Pea).—Splendid flowering shrub.

Cordylone Australis.—Greatly used for decorative purposes.

Clianthus Dampieri (Sturt's Desert Pea).—The finest of our native flowers; easy of cultivation, requiring a light sandy soil.

Doryanthes Palmeri (Queensland Spear Lily).—Producing large spikes of red flowers; spikes often three feet long.

Eucalyptus Calophylla Rosea.—A beautiful scarce variety; flowers pink. 1/- pkt.

Eucalyptus Citriodora (The Lemon-scented Gum).—A fine ornamental tree.

Eucalyptus Ficifolia (Crimson-flowered Gum).—It produces magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers, which are thrown well above the foliage. 1/- per packet.

Ficus Macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig).

Grevillea Robusta (Silky Oak).—A lovely shrub for parks and avenues.

Kennedya Nigricans (The Black Flower).—Handsome climbers.

Kennedya Rubicunda (Bean Climber).—Handsome climbers.

Kennedya Ovata Alba.—Handsome climbers.

Swainsonia Alba.—Handsome clusters of Pea-shaped flowers.

Pittosporum Undulatum (Victorian Laurel).—Sweet-scented shrub.

Tecoma Smithii.—Handsome flowers, orange color.

Cicada Soil.



ALL KINDS OF CROPS, FRUITS, FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES REVEL IN IT.

UNEQUALLED AS A POTTING SOIL, AND FOR TOP-DRESSING LAWNS.

Mix ordinary garden soil with "Cicada" in the proportion of three parts of the former to one of the latter, and apply in the same manner as ordinary manure when preparing the ground for bedding work.

FOR TOP-DRESSING LAWNS, USE 5 to 6 POUNDS TO THE SQUARE YARD, OR ABOUT 3 CWT. TO THE ACRE.

SAMPLE BAGS, 3/- EACH.
6/6 PER FULL SACK.

Bone Fertilizer (Bone Dust).—Bone and super, 9/6 per cwt.

Horticultural Manure.—Invaluable for all Horticultural work in general. In 7lb bags, 1/9; 14lb., 3/-; 28lb., 4/6.

Grass Manure.—Invaluable for top-dressing Cricket, Tennis, Croquet, and other Lawns. In bags, 7lb., 1/9; 14lb., 3/-; 28lb., 4/6.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—An effective, quick-acting fertilizer, for promoting and maintaining healthy, vigorous growth in plants. 6/- lb.; 30/- per cwt.

Superphosphate of Lime.—In 1 cwt. bags, 9/- each.

Prepared Red Spraying Oil.

Clean all vessels, pumps, or syringes before using.

Taints of lime, sulphur, tobacco, and other sprays will break up the emulsion.

Important.—Make a first emulsion by mixing equal parts of Gargoyle Prepared Red Spraying Oil and water. A pinch of powdered washing soda or soap extract will hasten the mixing.

Stir until the mixture is white. Dilute as required.

When spraying leafy plants or trees, add soap extract or washing soda, 1 oz. to each 5 gallons of emulsion.

Deciduous Trees.—Apples, pears, etc. Spray after leaves have fallen and before blossoms open. 1 gal. oil to 20 gals. water.

Citrus Trees and all Evergreens, Palms, etc.—Spray from January to May, or when trees are making growth. 1 gal. oil to 40 gals. water.

1 pint, 1/6 each; 1/2 gallon, 3/9 each; 1 gallon, 6/9 each; 4 gallons, 4/9 per gallon; 40 gallons, 4/6 per gallon. All prices net cash, delivered ex store, F.O.R. or F.O.B. Melbourne.

CARMONA PLANT FOODS.

Carmona Fertilizer is all natural food—a food—a really nutritious food, not a chemical stimulant, but, once again, a food for plants. Plants relish Carmona and thrive on it, and IT IS PERFECTLY SAFE TO USE. Carmona Fertilizer is easy to apply, clean to use, and practically odorless. A measuring spoon is provided in every package to facilitate handling, and a full list of instructions giving the correct proportions for mixing for different classes of plants.

PRICE, 1/6 Tin.

LIME-SULPHUR ORCHARD WASH.

PRICES:

1 quart tins	2/- each
1 gall. tins	5/- "
10 gall. drums	1/9 gall.
40/43 gall. drums	1/6 "
1 pint tins	1/6 each
1/2 gall. tins	3/6 "
4 gall. tins	2/- gall.
28 gall. drums	1/7 "

FOR WINTER SPRAYING.—Use one gallon of Lime-Sulphur Wash to 9 gallons of water, and apply as soon as possible after the leaves fall, and as late as possible before the buds burst.

FOR SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER SPRAYING.—Use one gallon of Lime-Sulphur Wash to 32 gallons of water. These proportions vary according to the weather, the conditions and kind of trees to be sprayed. Many orchardists use this spray during the Summer at a strength of one gallon to 55 gallons of water, and find it most effective when there is any sign of Black Spot.

Bluestone (Sulphate of Copper).—Valuable for Irish Blight in Potatoes, and for making Copper Soda Mixture. 2/- per lb. Special quote for quantities.

Copper Sulphate and Lime Mixture (Dry Powder).—The best fungicide for curing and preventing Black Spot, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl on Peach Trees, Scab and other Fungoid Diseases. 1 lb. will make 5 gallons of spray. In tins, 1lb., 2/6; 2lbs., 4/6; 4lbs., 8/6 each. Prices for large quantities on application.

Nikoteen.—A preparation containing about 40 per cent. of Nicotine. For all kinds of Scale and Aphis; it is very effectual, and is easy to use. In bottles—making 6 gallons, 2/3 each; making 12 gallons, 4/- each.

Benzole Emulsion.—Highly recommended for the Rutherglen Fly, etc. 1/6 per jar; 28 lb. tins at 9d. per lb. Full directions on each tin. Special quotations for quantities.

Soaperine.—An invaluable remedy for destroying Blight on Rose Bushes, Insect Pests, etc., in Orchards and Vineyards. Excellent also for destroying Vermin on Dogs, Horses and Cattle, 1/6 per tin. Special quotations submitted for large quantities.

Tobacco Dust.—One of the cheapest and most effectual destroyers of Slugs and Snails on the market. It can be applied to the tenderest plants without fear of injury. A little Pestend sprinkled in each nest and in the dust bath will keep your poultry practically free from vermin. In packets, containing about 2 1/2 lbs., 6d. or 1/6 post free in Victoria; 2/2 post free Interstate. In bags—28 lbs., 2/6; 56 lbs., 4/6.

Tobacco Stems.—For fumigating or for boiling down for making Tobacco Wash. 3d. per lb.; 5/- per sack.

Bazaar Plants.

James Railton specialises in making up collections of these suitable for bazaars and fetes for charitable or other purposes, and send only such as will secure ready sales. The collections are acknowledged by promoters to be THE VERY BEST VALUE they have ever received, and sales in many instances nett 100 per cent. clear profit on cost of plants, packing, and, in many instances, very high freights. It is only necessary to state amount it is intended to expend, and leave the selection in our hands.

Buffalo Grass.

This grass is much esteemed for lawns, edgings, and grass plots generally. Roots should be planted from 6 to 12 inches apart, in spring or autumn. Price, per sack, 10/-; per bushel, 3/-.

Delphiniums.

Delphiniums are undoubtedly the finest of all blue perennial flowers, embracing as they do all shades. I can highly recommend them on account of their hardness and long duration of blooming, they being constantly in flower fully seven months in the year. They should be planted in all gardens, as no special cultivation is needed to ensure success.

Extra Large Crown, 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Splendid Crowns, 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Selected Seedlings, 1/6 doz.

These can be sent with perfect safety by parcels post during the winter months.

Tree Begonias.

These Begonias are becoming very popular; they are hardy, and can be grown successfully in a shady bush house. During the summer and autumn months they make a brilliant display. The upright growth, also the large open flat blossoms, usually of a bright rosy carmine, borne in dense bunches, the pips in many instances being 1 1/2 inches across.

Several of the varieties have very effective foliage, in some instances the variegation being well marked.

I can supply strong plants of the following kinds, price 2/- each.

The following improved varieties are classed as **Tree Begonias**, growing to a height of 10 or 12ft. under favourable shady conditions:—

Beatrice Roseby. Glorious pink type.

Carrieri. Pure white.

Coralina. Rich pale pink flowers.

Coralina Carne. Palest flesh colour.

Mabel Roseby. A splendid white variety.

Metallica Improved. Pink.

Smithii. Rich carmine rose, bronze and green foliage.

Wayso.

Instantaneous and most effective in action.

May be safely dusted on the tenderest foliage.

Apply when the weather is dry.

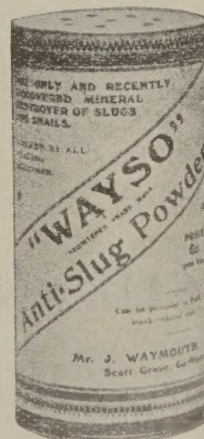
2lb. bags, 6d. each

4lb. bags, 1/- each

7lb. bags, 1/6 each

14lb. bags, 2/6 each

28lb. bags, 4/6 each



PLANET JR. FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

No. 12.—Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plough.

No. 13.—Same as No. 12, but with one pair 6-inch Hoes only.

No. 16.—Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plough.

No. 17.—Same as No. 16, but without Rakes and Leaf Guard.

No. 17 1/2.—Same as No. 16, but without Rakes and Plough.

No. 18.—Same as No. 16, but fitted with 6in. Hoes only.

James Railton's FARM CALENDAR

TWELVE MONTHS' WORK ON THE FARM.

JANUARY

Sow Jas. Railton's Improved Swede and other Field Turnips, Field Cabbage, Buckwheat for green crop; Rape for sheep feed; Maize for green fodder; Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing), and Mangel Wurzel, Sorghums, Millets, Sudan Grass.

FEBRUARY

Sow Jas. Railton's Improved Swede and other Field Turnips, Carrot (when September sowing has failed), Field Cabbage (late sowing), Rape for sheep feed, Buckwheat, Cape Barley for green fodder, Maize for green crop, Parsnip as field crop, Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing), and Mangel Wurzel, Chou Moellier for stock, White Mustard mixed with Rape, or as a green manure.

MARCH

Sow Rape for sheep feed, Broad-leaved Lucerne, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, Cocksfoot Grass and Clovers for Pasture; Sheep Burnet for green fodder. Golden Tares can be sown (alone or mixed with Oats, Barley, or Rye), sow Oats, Cape Barley, Rye, Scarlet Clover, Subterranean and Strawberry Clover, for green crop; Carrot (if September sowing has failed), Mangel Wurzel, Chou Moellier for stock, White Mustard mixed with Rape, or as a green manure.

APRIL

Sow for main crops, Horse Beans, Field Peas, Rape (for winter crop), Golden Tares for green fodder (alone or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye), Broad-leaved Lucerne, Cocksfoot, Prairie, and Rye Grass, and Clovers for permanent pasture, Sheep Burnet, Wheat for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crops, Cape and Scarlet Clover, Subterranean and Strawberry Clover for green crops, Rye for grain and green fodder.

MAY

Sow for late crop, Field Beans, Peas, Rape for winter feed; Golden Tares for green fodder separately or mixed with Oats, Barley, or Rye, Broad-leaved Lucerne, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass and Cocksfoot Grass, Clovers for permanent pasture, Wheat for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crop, Barley (Cape and English for grain), Cape Barley for green crop, Rye for grain and green fodder, Scarlet Clover, Subterranean and Strawberry Clover, for green crop, Onions

JUNE

Sow for late crop, Field Beans, Field Cabbage (on poor soil), to be transplanted August and September; also Field Peas, Rape, Wheat for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crop, Barley (Cape and English for grain), Cape and Skinless Barley for green crop, Rye for grain and green crop, Onions. Send for copy of "Potato List."

JULY

Sow Onions, Rape, Wheat (late crop) for grain and hay, Oats for late crop and green stuff (late districts); Barley (Cape and English for grain), Cape, English and Skinless Barley for green fodder, Rye for green crop, Potatoes.

Skinless Barley is becoming more and more popular, as it yields a heavier crop of green fodder than the "Cape," and is fit to cut much earlier.

AUGUST

Sow Chicory, Field Pumpkin, Onions in colder districts; Grass Seeds, Clovers and Broad-leaved Lucerne, if favourable seasons; Oats for green fodder (late districts), Barley, Cape, Skinless and English for grain, Rye for green stuff; Sugar Beet, and Mangel; plant Potatoes.

SEPTEMBER

Sow Buckwheat end of month, Field Carrot, Cattle Melon, and Chicory; for green fodder, Johnson Grass, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, and Hungarian and Japanese Millet; Sudan Grass and Johnson Grass, Maize for seed and green fodder; Field Pumpkin, Mangel, Sugar Beet, Sunflower, Cocksfoot, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, Clovers, and Broad-leaved Lucerne, if favourable season; also Couch Grass, Cow Peas for green crop or manure; plant Potatoes.

OCTOBER

Best month to sow Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Broom Millet, Johnson Grass, Sudan Grass, Hungarian and Japanese Millet, Maize and Buckwheat, all for green fodder; Broad-leaved Lucerne, if favourable season, and Couch Grass; Soja Beans, Teosinte, Sunflower Seed for poultry feed; Cow Peas, for green manure.

Cattle Pumpkin. The latter is not sufficiently grown; it is a splendid reserve food, and is relished by stock. Jas. Railton's Mammoth is a splendid variety; yields large crops.

NOVEMBER

Sow for green stuff, Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Johnson Grass, Sudan Grass, Hungarian and Japanese Millet; Pearl Millet, Maize, for seed crop and green fodder, Pie Melon, Field Pumpkin, Soja Beans, Teosinte, Sunflower for poultry feed, Cow Peas, for green crop and green manuring.

DECEMBER

Sow for green fodder, Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Broom Millet, Sudan Grass, Johnson Grass, and Hungarian and Japanese Millet; Maize for seed crop and green fodder, Soja Beans, for green crop. If the weather is favourable sow also Purple Top Swede; one of the best of our root crops, and yields enormously; as much as 25 tons per acre is not an unusual crop.

SUDAN GRASS (The Wonder Crop).

SUDAN GRASS is fast proving itself one of the most valuable Summer Fodders we have. It is purely an annual, and being a Summer Fodder, should be sown in late Spring or early Summer, when the ground is warm and there is no danger of frost.

I believe that this grass is destined to take first place among our fodder crops, especially for our drier areas. Sudan Grass has proved to be far superior to all the millets in yield and in fodder values, while as a drought resistant there are few plants to equal it. It is suitable for green crop, ensilage, or hay, and it is very palatable to all classes of stock. Sow in October, November, December.

Sudan Grass belongs to the Sorghum family, being somewhat similar to Johnson Grass in appearance; but it has not the persistent underground root system which makes that grass so objectionable, and being an annual only, it is easily controlled and readily fits in with any system of rotation. Sown broadcast, or in drills thickly, it produces an enormous yield of fine growth from three to five feet high, while if sown more thinly, and cultivated, it will attain six to eight feet high, and be of rather coarser growth. It stools abundantly, particularly after the first cut, which is ready in about 2½ to 3 months from seeding. It comes away quickly after cutting, the second crop being ready in another six to seven weeks. 1/- lb.

A Few of the Finest Palms Grown.



Washington Weeping Palm, known as the **Cotton Palm**. One of the best Palms for house culture; grows easily; also for the lawn and decorative purposes. I know of no variety so pretty and so much sought after. 1/6 each, larger plants, 2/6 and 5/- each.



Cocos Weddelliana.—Easily grown.
3/6 each.



Ostrich Feather Palm.—This is one of the most graceful among the smaller Palms, with wide-spreading, arching pinnate leaves, broadly lance-shaped in outline, with long narrow pinnae. Good strong young plants, 1/6; larger plants, 2/6, 3/6 and 5/- each.



KENTIA PALM

(Belmoreana).

The Kentia Palm, besides being one of the most graceful and ornamental of all Palms for the house or conservatory, is also one of the hardiest and easiest to grow. Of slow growth, but it is not affected by the dust or dry air of the house, and will grow and thrive where few other plants would live, and will continue to increase in size and beauty for many years. Fine thrifty plants, 8 to 10 in. high, 2/6, 3/6 and 5/- each.



Chamoerops Fortunei.

As hardy as Excelsa, and just as pretty.
1/6, 2/6 and 5/- each.



Chamoerops Excelsa (Chinese Fan Palm).—Specimen Plant five years old. The hardiest of all Palms. Just the Palm for the centre of a lawn; will thrive where another Palm would die. Strong plants, 1/6, 2/6, 5/- each.



Latania Palm

Splendid for the table, 2/6 each.

James Raitliff

SEEDS AND PLANTS

HEAD OFFICE:

271-273 SWANSTON STREET,

Also at: FINK'S BUILDINGS, ELIZABETH STREET,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

NURSERY:

RAGLAN STREET, PRESTON.

STORES:

WHITEMAN ST. & TATE'S PLACE,
SOUTH MELBOURNE.

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